New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Reform Bill—The President will not Nominate—Gen. Harney, &c.

[Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 10, 1855.

The President to-day signed the Naval Reform bill, as it is called, which provides for the retirement from active service of a large number of officers, and reduces others to pay and privileges. I suppose this law will be denounced by telegraph.

The opinion in regard to the Territorial Court of Kansas does not diminish. The position of the President is admitted to be correct, as vested legislative witnesses are plenty everywhere. He has a right to control over the actions of the Attorney; but the question involved by the decision of the Supreme Court will rest with the action of the Senate just how the other way. The President has an undoubted power by the terms of the Constitution to dismiss a Judge of a Territorial Court; then to remove the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Courts of the District of Columbia belong to the same class of tribunals—constructed on purely legislative powers in virtue of the Territories—that is, they are not named in the Constitution, although it must be admitted that they come within the designation of inferior courts. The same question of power in the President to remove or remove the District Judges, has been raised, as that now existing concerning the territorial bench. But hitherto this question has been evaded, although the stern supporters of Executive power have occasionally contended for the prerogative in the former as they now do in the latter case.

This subject, in the more interesting now, from the contest relating to the bench of the Circuit Court of the District, by the decision of Judge CRANCH. It is proposed to promote Judge CRAWFORD, of the Criminal Court, to the vacant Chief Justiceship, and to fill the place now occupied by him by the appointment of Montgomery BLAIR, now Solicitor of the Court of Claims.

The sudden reappearance of RICHARDSON of Illinois, the dry nurse of the Nebraska fudgetry, and of Dr. OLDS of Ohio, who refreshed us on its somnolency, through his position of Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, has materially marred matters. The outrage with which they could distinguish has been developed in a manner to startle even such veterans in political successes as themselves. But it is past remedy or amendment, and their wish to the post of Government can hardly be entertained with that confidence heretofore. It is suggested, however, that they have been invited here to examine the testimony concerning the Northwest, with reference to be arranged at Washington, in order to facilitate the nomination of General PIERCE by the Cincinnati Convention. Colonel RICHARDSON is the *Rider Ambrose* of Senator DOUGLAS, but this relationship by no means precludes his acceptance of a special agency for General PIERCE. The Illinois Senator has delivered his ultimat upon the White House BEIN 1860; wisely judging, perhaps, that even the best and most popular candidate which the Democracy can present will be downed in 1860.

In this view of the case a general disaffection of the supporters of the party in favor of the present occupant of the Executive seems to be the policy likely to be pursued. In the inexplicable contingency of PIERCE's success, the future of Colonel RICHARDSON, and those of Mr. DOUGLAS' other friends, would no doubt be highly uncertain; and it is suggested that the War Department is held open to that. It's acceptance.

As to Dr. OLDS, I hardly know what predicament to suggest for him. As Chief Engineer of the Orphan Asylum he would do good service, for without his aid the orphans say to that institution could never have been erected. But there is no public accommodation attached to that post. His appointment probably is not made to the chief-ministry of a department, also indefinite as put in advertising for the General Post office. He has had some experience in the extraordinary service of that branch of the government, having been employed at the rate of $6 per day in forcing our despatches upon the mail bags, and engross in gum-arabic, while enjoying the luxury of distribution of a seat in Congress with its $8 per day. Hoping "I don't intrude," in these few remarks about such conspicuous political characters, I will for the present take my leave of them with the enquiry to practical observers now, when or they were such of superior sovereignty!

Notwithstanding the statements of Mr. HANEMAN's friends, I feel upon good authority that the cause of the threatened veto not a refusal to pay money to ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, but another and a more serious allegation. It is said, also, that there is little doubt that Mr. LATHAM will escape, notwithstanding his large income from his legal practice. There is no friendship between Senator GWIN and the lately deceased Collector, and he is said to have recommended and urged his removal. The quarrel between them is a recent affair. Mr. LATHAM was a candidate in the Democratic Convention against BUCHAN for Governor, and came within seven votes of beating him. The Democratic opposition to BUCHAN is chiefly founded on Know-Nothing issues, but it must not from that be inferred that Mr. LATHAM or the Administration has gone over to a denying faction.

The attempt to pay out the American Organ, the Know-Nothing press published here for some ten or twelve months past, has failed. The rupture of the negotiations is said to have occurred on the point of what candidates for the Presidency should be supported by the paper under its new proprietors. It was understood that one of the parties insisted upon hoisting the flag of Live Hoss George, and sailing it to the mast of the Organ, there to remain while a quick speed, or a plank of the party decked. The main business of these concerned in the undertaking did not oppose this arrangement from any hesitation to a live or a dead hoss, but suggested that the hoss would be too strong for the party. Coming immediately after the Philadelphia Convention, Live Hoss would be to the party like swallowing pumice until by way of remedying the effects of an over-dose of salaam. Under these circumstances, no present change is opposed to the editorship and proprietorship of the party. AQUIDAW.

The Baby Show in Boston—Rivalry of the Colored Babies.

BARNUM's Baby Show in Boston took place on Tuesday. The papers generally poke fun at it; but the success of this is plain enough when it is remembered that Master SCOTT, the *New-York* prize baby, is on the ground, and completely eclipses all the achievements of Yankeedom in this line. The *Courier* is especially savage. It malignantly declares that Master SCOTT "looks like a butcher's bruiser," and decides, with an outburst of wrath, that "BARNUM knows that the babies are not a fair specimen of the babies of the country—that an *organ-grinder at the head of any alley in Boston* can bring forth the equal, in every point, of the 'New-York prize,' and that he has one in his whole collection a single starter." It protests, furthermore, that "the mothers, with *fourth* complexions, are the homeliest congregation of the *sun ever assembled within a hall in New-England.*"

The *Courier* adds:

The prize of one hundred dollars was awarded to ZILLAH MARIHA TRACEY, two and a-half years old, a very pretty child, with handsome hair and an elegant colored dress. The Committee were divided—*two of them* voting the prize to a Chelsea-town infant, while three cast their ballots upon ZILLAH; but why they did so, but every member of the Board knows best only. ZILLAH is the child of decent enough, and her parents, I believe, are really a very handsome man, blended like a mulatto, whom he not pronouncing "BARNUM and Col. WOOD's" orator on the platform.

The strangest looking people ever seen together are met at this exhibition; and it may be said, figuratively of notoriety, that baby shows make strange bedfellows. Here is a tall fellow, with a most imaginable quirk in his nose, with a short wife leaning heavily on his arm—all wondering; she grinning, and unconscious only to us quiet; there is that brilliant conceit, *trying to be alone*; there goes that it would do to introduce—the giantess beside the dwarf—and her gait is terrible. A Chinese showman would be made green-eyed. The fat mothers press against a nervous man, and "Col. WOOD" directs a man with the very curious hair to play the piano. Everything is disjointed; the show is unmeaning!—a theme for a dance with two regrets in it—and wearied with the whole of nothingness, tired of the beatings of restless babies, whose little eyes are ready to jump from their sockets from the colors of the glaring sun, the visitor returns more in sorrow than in anger.

Presently Mr. BARNUM announces "Mrs. FOWLER, of New-York," who is to address the audience upon the subject of Phrenology from such experience as she has gotten to descant upon in the connected walkings of the marvellous baby-ship, and the voices in another hall. Crowd below, but room upon in the real baby show to hear real baby-talk. The piano goes again, so too the babies, and such a time as there is never was seen before. Here you have a baby's face, *softly buried* beneath the folds of its mother's gown, its body gently swelling with healthy emotion; another middle-head is covered with a bonnet-lace handkerchief, as it *sleeps happily on its mother's bosom.* This is a very touching arrangement.

The colored babies are out in force. In spite of the *sneer of one of the Boston weekly heads* to a specimen of physical beauty superior to any in the "Barnum and Col. Wood" collection; and she has the further merit of exceeding modesty. Old Mother Boston, who has seen a hundred and seven Summers, is a person of more refinement than the giantess and the fat girl together; and the little darkies and the big darkies, taken all-in-all, look and behave quite as well as the white babies in the next room.

We wish we had the power of poetry to describe the "small of childhood," which was enjoyed in passing through their curious exhibitions; the ability to consume ZILLAH, the prize; or ADELINA, who, though but seventeen years of age, weighs one hundred and forty pounds, and don't care who knows it—for nothing short of rhyme will ever do justice to the baby shows.

It is proper to state that the parents who have degraded themselves by suffering their children to be displayed in this way—the colored as well as the white ladies and gentlemen—are a pretty ignorant set—fond of fame, a little vain, and lovers of money. We did not recognize any of our "first families" on the exhibition tables, and it may be safe to say that they are not there.

The "Barnum and Oak Wood" show was not very fully attended; but quite a number of persons, the wags of the town, went to see the "niggers," who were really the funniest of the two displays.

There are those who think that tableaux exhibitions of this character are interesting; but that, we think, after the style of the woman who kissed the cow, despite your taste, altogether. The utility of the affair is certainly beyond our comprehension.

We nearly forgot it. The drollest thing of these baby shows, is a white woman with a black infant at the Barnum "bazaar." How it happened, Mrs. FOWLER or some other learned lady may be able to tell; to "die child," 'tis all a mystery.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Liberty Party State Convention.

UTICA, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The Liberty Party State Convention assembled here to-day. About twenty delegates were present. W. W. CHAPMAN, of Oswego, presided. The following ticket was nominated:

For Secretary of State—FREDERICK DOUGLASS, of Monroe.

Comptroller—LEWIS TAPPAN, of New-York.

State Treasurer—JAMES C. DELANO, of Oneida.

Attorney-General—J. B. PARKER, (colored,) of Cortland.

Canal Commissioner—Mr. SMITH, of Jefferson.

State Prison Inspector—GEO. W. CLARK, of Monroe.

Judges of Court of Appeals—REMAN GREEN, of Oneida, and WM. GOODELL, of Kings.

GERRIT SMITH presented a brief address, which was adopted. A series of resolutions were also passed.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

We have a few additional election returns, but they do not change the fact of Governor MORRILL's defeat, and the election of a large majority of Anti-Republican Senators and Representatives.

The result in 196 towns for Governor, shows for MORRILL 58,732; WELLS 51,532; Read 8,071. Last year MORRILL had in the same towns, 23,866; PARRIS, 10,981; READ, 9,990.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The Augusta *Age* has returns from 296 towns, giving 68,000 votes, as follows: MORRILL, 43,000; WELLS, 40,672; READ, 9,326. In these towns MORRILL loses 6,361, as compared with last year's vote, when he lacked 1,949 of a majority. There are 14,000 votes yet to hear from.

In the Senate, 21 of the 31 Senators in opposition to MORRILL have been elected, and of the Representatives, two to one.

Massachusetts Politics—Relief for the Yellow Fever Sufferers—Weather, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

A Convention of Straight-out Whigs has been called to assemble at Worcester, on October 2, for the purpose of nominating State officers.

Five thousand dollars has been raised in this city for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The thermometer here to-day reached 90° in the shade.

The Horse Show at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The horse show opened finely to-day. The morning was devoted to an exhibition of stallions, mares and fillies. In the afternoon there was a trial of speed between nine horses that had never trotted for money. The first prize was taken by *Genesee*, owned by Mr. LIVINGSTON, of New-York City; and the second for $100 by *Stranger*, owned by Mr. BARNARD, of Boston. The judges were THOMAS ADAMS, of Roxbury; WM. D. LEWIS, Jr., of Philadelphia; and WM. H. GARDINER, of Providence.

Arrest of Four Desperadoes.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Four men named ALLISON, MAPLES, (2), and CAMPBELL have been arrested here, charged with burning the bridge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad at Salineville two weeks since. These men have been the terror of that vicinity for a long time.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. STONE, sailed at noon to-day with 96 passengers for Liverpool and 6 for Halifax. She takes out $311,000 in specie.

The Battle of North Point.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The anniversary of the Battle of North Point is being celebrated here to-day, with much enthusiasm. The military are out parading in strong force.

Hot Weather in the West.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The thermometer in this city this morning registers 92° in the shade.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The ship *Australia*, CLOUGH, from Manilla for New-York, put into Martinas July 3, and must discharge.

New-York Book Publishers' Association.

A meeting of the New-York Book Publishers' Association was held yesterday at noon, at its Rooms, APPLETON's Building, corner Broadway and Leonard street. There was a very general and punctual attendance of members present. Mr. A. S. BARNES, Vice President, presided.

Mr. G. F. PUTNAM, Chairman of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the festival, to be given at the Crystal Palace on the 27th inst., at the close of the coming Trade Sale, to the principal Authors, Editors, Publishers and Booksellers of the United States, made a report, in which he stated that all the requisite preliminaries for the coming entertainment had been carefully made by the Committee.

Seats, it was stated, have been provided for six hundred guests, the tables to be laid upon the main floor of the building, the galleries being reserved for ladies. *Invitations, it was further stated*, had been sent to the most celebrated authors and editors throughout the country, from most of whom letters of acceptance had been received. Among those who had engaged to speak upon the occasion, were enumerated the names of WM. CULLEN BRYANT, HENRY WARD BEECHER, DRS. HOLMES and KENNEDY, and Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. Mr. PUTNAM said he had conferred personally with Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, and had received assurances of his presence, if his numerous engagements would possibly admit of it. All in all, it was thought by the Committee that, *from the arrangements made*, the festival promised to be one of the most distinguished and brilliant, and honored occasions that had ever been in New-York.

Some local business followed, when the Association adjourned.

☞ The Board of Councilmen, during their last evening's session, appropriated three thousand dollars for the *relief of the Norfolk and Portsmouth* sufferers by yellow fever.

☞ Mr. SOLON BORLAND, ex-Minister to Central America, ex pugilist, and ex-M. C., is editing the *Democrat* at Little Rock, Ark., and has turned K. N.

ALABAMA.—*Complete returns* (not official) of the Alabama election give the following result: WINSTON, 43,230; SHORTRIDGE, 36,168. Majority for WINSTON, 11,062.

☞ There is very little change in the price of family market stuff.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

Interesting Extracts from our Foreign Files.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

We received our Foreign files last night at a late hour, but find in them little of importance additional to that which we received previously by Telegraph. We give a few extracts:

General Simpson's Official Account of the Battle of Traktir Bridge.

HEIGHTS SEBASTOPOL, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1855.

MY LORD: In my dispatch of the 14th instant I informed your Lordship that I had reason to believe that the Russians would attempt, by a vigorous attack, to force us to raise the siege.

This they endeavored to do on the morning of the 16th, but the result was most glorious to those of the allied troops who had the good fortune to be engaged.

The action commenced before daylight, by a heavy column of Russians, under the command of General LIPRANDI, and composed of the 6th and 17th Divisions, with the 4th and 7th Divisions in reserve, attacking the advance posts of the Sardinians.

The ground occupied by them is on commanding hills on the right of the position, on the left bank of the Tchernaya river, where it forms its junction with the Tchernaya, with two advanced posts on the opposite side. These were held with very determined gallantry for a considerable time, but being separated from their supports by the river, and not having the protection of artillery, they were compelled to leave the most advanced post.

About the same time the 5th and 12th divisions, to which was added a portion of the 17th, advanced against the bridge of Traktir, held by one battalion of French infantry of the line, who were for a short time obliged to yield and fall back upon the main supports; with these, however, they quickly retook the bridge at the point of the bayonet.

Again the Russians attacked with persevering courage, and were enabled to follow up their advantage by gaining the heights which rise precipitously on each side of the road; their success was but momentary; they were driven back across the river, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded.

The Russian General, in vain, was daunted by the failure of his two attempts, ordered a second column, of equal force to the first, to attack; they advanced with such impetuosity, covered by the fire of their numerous artillery, that a third time the bridge was carried, and the heights above it were crowned, but they were again repulsed, and retired in great confusion into the plain, followed by the bayonets of our gallant Allies.

The general officer who commanded the Russian column, and who is supposed to be General READ, was killed, and in his possession was found the orders for the battle, signed by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who commanded in person.

From these it would appear that it was a most determined attempt to force us to raise the siege. Had they succeeded, Balaklava must have been attacked by one portion of the army, while the heights on which we now are were to have been stormed with the other; at the same time a vigorous sortie was to have been made from the town on the French works, on our extreme left, from the quarantine, and another on the works on our extreme right on Mount Sapoune.

The action which I have endeavored to describe is most glorious to the arms of the French and the Sardinian troops. To meet the force of the Russians the former had but 12,000 infantry, and four batteries of artillery engaged; the latter had 10,000 men in position, 4,000 actually engaged, and 24 pieces of cannon.

The Russian force consisted of from 50,000 to 60,000 men, with 100 pieces of artillery, and cavalry to the amount of 6,000.

This disparity of numbers will readily explain to your lordship the difficulty that would have been experienced had an attempt been made to follow up the advantage by a pursuit. The Russian retreat, moreover, was protected by the fire from the heavy guns in position on the Mackenzie heights.

The loss sustained by the Russians is estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 men, including 600 prisoners, while on the part of the Allies it does not amount to more than 1,000 men.

This brilliant affair has caused the greatest delight among the ranks of the Allied army; and while it adds fresh laurels to the gallant achievements of the French troops, it has also tended to increase the confidence with which the Sardinian troops, under General DELLA MARMORA, have, for the first time met, conquered, and shed their blood against our common enemy who is now disturbing the peace of Europe.

Captain MOWBRAY's battery of 32-pounder howitzers was placed in advance with the Sardinian troops, and did most excellent service in preventing the advance of the enemy's artillery.

Our cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir J. SCARLETT, K. C. B., was placed in the plain of Balaklava, prepared to take advantage of any circumstance that might present itself, but the opportunity did not arise for calling upon their services.

I regret that I am unable to give a more detailed account of the part performed by the Sardinians, as up to this time I have not received General DELLA MARMORA's report. I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord PANMURE, &c.

The Bombardment of Sweaborg—Russian Account.

Le Nord publishes an extract from a letter, dated Helsingfors, Aug. 19—two days after the fleets had left Sweaborg—in which we read: "After forty-six hours' bombardment, and the expenditure of from 18,000 to 20,000 shells, all the fortifications, all the batteries, and all the works of defence are left completely intact. The day after the departure of the Allied fleets the fire at Sweaborg was completely extinguished, and preparations are making for rebuilding the twenty houses that were destroyed. Captains of vessels navigating the Gulf of Finland may easily satisfy themselves as to the continued existence of Sweaborg."

The Ministry of Vienna, after quoting the words of the *Invalide Russe*, asserting the unimpaired condition of the works, batteries and guns, at Sweaborg, says:

"We learn from an imperial source that the powder magazine was blown up, and the neighboring buildings destroyed by fire, but the works constructed to guard the entrance of the haven are in the completest state of defence."

Exaggeration of the Allied Accounts.

From the London Times, Aug 29.

We must say that the actual results are an immense deduction from the boasted victory. Just consider how the matter really stood at the close of the bombardment between us and the Russians. We had not silenced their batteries, but we had silenced our own. We were silenced not only for the present, but for the whole season, for anything that appeared. The two immense fleets were helpless: except to keep the Russians in harbor. We had lost our sting in the wound. "It is a source of universal regret," says our correspondent, "that there was not a reserve of spare mortars sent out, not so much to replace the spoilt ones as they became injured, and so continue the bombardment longer, but because we might have followed this blow with another as severe in another quarter." Why, the big ships might have carried any number of mortars, carriages and all, as ballast; in fact, one ship is now taking out mortars enough for the whole fleet. In 48 hours a perfectly new mortar might have been substituted for every spoilt one, and the gunboats might have procured themselves on the heralds of their own victory at Revel or Riga, or even Cronstadt, before the enemy had time to adapt his defences to the very important fact established at Sweaborg. We had evidently made a miscalculation there, and was not prepared for the means at our command; he has evidently made the same miscalculation elsewhere, and is equally unprepared, if we are only prepared to repeat the blow. This, unfortunately, we are not. So we are forced to leave him time to improve the occasion, and our victory at Sweaborg is only a lesson in self-defence which we give Russia at no great cost to her, but at a immense cost to ourselves. Our people, indeed, are attempting to calculate the damage we have done in pounds sterling. But if this is to be the single achievement of the season in the Baltic, we fear the balance is going against us, for the fleets in that sea have not cost the Allies a farthing under ten millions apiece; and the utmost damage we can boast to have done at Sweaborg is a million and a half, or thereabouts. The mere pecuniary results of the season, then, are immensely against us. That, however, is a small affair. The worst is, that we have thrown away the opportunities of this year just for want of looking forward and being prepared for the contingency of to-day. Next year, doubtless, we shall have mortars enough; but the Russians will then be prepared for us, and we may not be able to go through our pretty but destructive dance of quadrille, just within range, with the same success. The truth is, the Russians learn faster than we do, and will always be just so much ahead of us as to set at defiance our immense superiority of wealth and mechanical skill; at least, they will do so till there is rather more of the *vivida vis animi*, which is ever foreseeing and providing for the future in our conduct of the war.

The Siege of Sebastopol—Opening Fire.

FOURTH DIVISION CAMP, Aug. 17.

At 4 o'clock this morning the English batteries opened a heavy fire along the whole of their line. The Russians kept silence for full twenty minutes when they replied in good style. The French were slow in commencing with fire. It was fully 5½ o'clock before they opened on the left, and when they did it was a sort of intermittent fire, their right pausing when their left was active, and vice versa. A report had been current that but for the action on the Tchernaya the long talked of bombardment was to have commenced yesterday at noon, and when at day-break to day the roar of the artillery was heard, it was supposed the commencement had commenced in earnest and would be vigorously maintained. After a short time, however, it slackened considerably, and it became evident that no serious bombardment was intended. During the whole day the cannonade has varied in violence, and has been scarcely more severe than that we are accustomed to witness nearly every evening. At other times, however, the fire has been very heavy. Its real object is, I believe, to enable the French to continue their approaches to the Malakoff. Many conjectures and reports are afloat on the subject. It has been said that the fire is to be succeeded by a feint attack. That, when it is supposed that the enemy has brought large bodies of troops to the front of his defences, a more effective bombardment is to take place, to be followed by a real attack on a different point. More authoritative information has reached me, which, without entering into details, gives me grounds to believe that something serious will shortly occur, to which to-day's fire has been merely a prelude.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Naval Brigade suffered severely. About 200 were in the trenches, and they had 52 casualties, including six men and an officer killed. This gallant but ill-treated brigade usually gets all the hard knocks, but none of the rewards of good service. It surely is not too much to expect that vacancies made in their ranks by the shot and shell they so bravely and frequently face should be filled up from among themselves; not for many months there has not been a promotion among them, but very numerous deaths. Three lieutenants belonging to one ship have been killed. On the 18th of June a lieutenant fell when gallantly attempting to rescue a wounded sailor. The mate promoted had seen no service before, and has seen none since, for he went to England shortly afterwards, but he is a very near relative of Sir JAMES GRAHAM's. In Captain HAMILTON's vacancy to be similarly filled up? The Naval Brigade has certainly strong grounds for complaint.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE ENGINEERS—DEATH OF CAPTAIN HARNETT.

We have casualties to lament, and have suffered some damage to our batteries. Four guns of No. 7 battery, left attack were silenced, the other two thereupon suspending their fire. Two guns of the Naval Brigade were disabled. Captain OLDFIELD, of the Royal Artillery, was killed. Major HENRY, of the same corps, lost his arm at the shoulder joint, but was doing well this evening. He had just been relieved, and was seated on the left of the battery when the ball struck him. Lieut. DENNIS, 2d Battalion 1st Royals, was very badly wounded, and there is scarcely a chance of his recovery. Capt. HARNETT, commander of the Albion, was killed in the trenches. He saw the ball coming, called to his men to stand out of the way, and himself remained, and was instantly killed, either by the ball or by a spoke of the wheel which it smashed. I have heard of other similar instances. There is sometimes a sort of fascination, it would appear, in a cannon shot when it comes at you.

A WONDERFUL MORTAR SHOT.

This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, one of our mortar batteries on the right discharged six mortars simultaneously at one spot in the Malakoff, and blew up a magazine of shells, which popped off in succession in beautiful style, while the Russians jumped over the parapets in mortal terror, and our fellows in GORDON's Battery jumped on theirs and cheered with delight.

A RUSSIAN SPY.

This evening about 9 o'clock, we were disturbed from our post-prandial pipe by a sudden alarm in the camp of the Fourth Division—by shouts of "A Russian spy!" "Seize him!" "There he goes!" and similar exclamations. Of course we bowled out of our hut in double quick time. There was a considerable movement in the vicinity of the cattle-pound, formed of empty hogshead casks, which, after containing the dead provisions of the Division, serve to enclose the live stock. Nobody seemed to have a distinct idea of what the Russian spy was like, but he was said to be mounted, and some bold Hibernian warriors were heard to declare they saw him "doubling" in the distance, which, considering the darkness, was rather a daring assertion. Finally, the spy—if spy it was, and not some new-come Englishman riding home to his quarters—escaped unscathed. Not so a canteen, which the sentry after the spy entered by mistake and nearly emptied, under pretence of seeking him.

Lord Dundonald's Plans of Destruction.

Earl DUNDONALD has received the following letter from Sir CHARLES FOX, the eminent engineer: "Spring-gardens, Aug. 18. My Lord: Having received from your Lordship a full explanation of your proposed plans of warfare, and having given the subject my most serious consideration, I am of opinion that if your suggestions are vigorously carried out, under the protection of a naval or military force, as they would unless to reduce a fortification which, under the usual system, would occupy a very much longer period, and that this result would be attained with a comparatively small loss of life to the attacking party.—I have, &c. (Signed) CHARLES FOX. To Admiral the Earl of DUNDONALD, G. C. B., &c."

Public Sentiment in St. Petersburg.

The Paris *Presse* contains a very interesting letter from its correspondent at St. Petersburg, dated Aug. 16, describing the effects of the recent events in the Baltic and the Crimea. We quote a portion:

"Two items of news, *one from the Baltic* and the other from the Crimea, are at this moment disturbing and alarming our population.—I refer to the bombardment of Sweaborg, and the battle near the Tchernaya, in the Crimea.

"The bombardment of Sweaborg had not by itself produced a very lively impression, for it is well known that all the exterior works of defence are carved in the rock, and that it is impossible to annihilate them; but we hear that the Allied fleets have destroyed all that it was possible to destroy, and Sweaborg is the key to the pass which leads to Helsingfors, the capital, or, at least, the most important city of Finland. It is to Helsingfors that the Russian aristocracy go for sea bathing; and this year, in spite of the war, the baths have preserved their usual popularity. The ramparts were there in as great crowds as ever at the moment when the fire commenced at Sweaborg. Judge you may well understand the consternation caused by the attack. At St. Petersburg we have many Helsingfors people hurrying to the post to learn the news from Helsingfors, and trembling every instant to learn that the enemy's vessels had been brought to bear upon the city, and were prepared to open fire.

"Thus it is the consequences which *might have* followed the attack upon Sweaborg which have caused anxiety, but in the case of the Crimea it is very different. There Prince GORTSCHAKOFF does not seek to conceal the extent of the defeat which a numerous corps of the Russian army has experienced, and to which were the death of Gen. READ added.

"The situation of Russia to-day may be summed up in two words—misery and general discontent.

"Sugar, tea and coffee are very dear even at St. Petersburg. I can well understand the dearness of tea and coffee from the blockade in the Baltic and the occupation of the Black Sea, and as to the high price of sugar there are, it is true, numerous manufactories of beet-root sugar in Russia, but the manufacturers are absolutely without hands. The discontent of the nation has reached an extreme point in every province. The war has struck a fatal blow to commerce, to production and to industry. There is, in fact, been raised, by successive recruitments, more than a quarter of the able-bodied labourers, and it is impossible to find a sufficient number for tilling the ground, or for working in the factory.

Interesting about the Empress Eugenie.

The public will have remarked that the Empress EUGENIE has taken but little part in the public festivities celebrated last week in Paris. For this cause of her Majesty's health there is every reason to believe that there is a most satisfactory cause; and, indeed, it is known that Queen VICTORIA was most anxious and pressing in her kind entreaties to the Empress, to observe every precaution on which so important a future may depend. We expect confidently that, at no distant date, the official *Moniteur*, according to the etiquette of France, will announce to the nation the pregnancy of the Empress.—*Morning Post.*

The Queen of England's Departure from France.

The *Moniteur* announces the departure of Her Majesty in the following words:

"The population crowding along the route of Her Majesty the Queen of England with the same eagerness, the same spontaneous enthusiasm, as it showed on her arrival; the only difference was, that a sentiment of regret was mixed up this time with the respectful manifestations of affection and sympathy. The visit of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA had been a very short one, and there is not a single inhabitant of Paris who does not wish it had been of longer duration. All the Parisians, with that intern tact which they possess, regarded themselves individually as the hosts of Her Majesty; and the smallest shops of the most humble houses, in streets through which the Queen was never expected to pass, and of which she had not even any knowledge, hoisted a flag or illuminated a garret. The whole population was desirous of participating in the festivities of these memorable days."

American Fleet in the Bay of Naples.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 28.

An Austrian fleet has cast anchor in the Bay of Naples. Two American ships-of-war—one a steamer—are lying off Castellamare, and four—two of them steamers—are in the harbor of Naples. This is the result of the remonstrance addressed by the American Government to the King of Naples, on the subject of his treatment of Messrs. Jones & Co., and the Irish Americans belonging to one ship have been killed. On the 10th of June a lieutenant fell when gallantly attempting to rescue a wounded sailor. The mate promoted had seen no service before, and has seen none since, for he went to England shortly afterwards, but he is a very near relative of Sir JAMES GRAHAM's. In Captain HAMILTON's vacancy to be similarly filled up? The Naval Brigade has certainly strong grounds for complaint.

The Neapolitan squadron is said to be preparing to join the Austrian fleet.

Mutinies on the Isthmus.

[Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

PANAMA, Aug. 31, 1855.

The yellow fever is subsiding rapidly. Last week the number of deaths was 60.

The weather is cool and delightful.

From the Crescent, Sept. 5.

The interments in all the cemeteries of New-Orleans for the week ending on Sunday, were 160, more than those of the previous week, when the number of deaths was 154. Of these deaths, 70 were of children. We continue to have a large number of new cases, and daily mortality. The weather is extraordinary—more like what we used to be that August or September.

DRUGGISTS IN COUNCIL.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Adulterated Drugs.

THE WINE [CULTURE].

The fourth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to hear papers before the Thirteenth-street Medical College. The first session was held Tuesday evening, at which the necessary preliminaries were arranged, and a standing list of officers for the ensuing year appointed. The proceedings on this, the first session, was for those going to Europe to the appointment of the officers of next Association, were sent to call for, every delegation being requested to send two on Wednesday.

Dr. H. T. TUCKERMAN, of Portland, Me., took the Chair as Vice President.

Dr. CUTTRELL moved the appointment of a Committee of three members to examine credentials.

Several gentlemen were appointed by the President, but the motion of Mr. STEVENS was subsequently carried.

The following gentlemen were named by the President to constitute the Committee in question: Messrs. C. B. GUILBERT, Chelsea Hills, W. J. H. GOODE, and others.

On submitting their report, it appeared that the following gentlemen had presented the proper credentials:

Delegates from Colleges of Pharmacy—Messrs. H. T. TUCKERMAN, Portland, Me.; Dr. Daniel HOLBROOK, R. W. LEMON, Albany Branch of the A. P. Society; Dr. D. PARRISH, *Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*—W. PROCTOR, Jr., Chas. RICE, Ed. PARRISH, Samuel GARRIGUES, Henry C. BLAIR.

New-York College of Pharmacy—Jno. MEADE, Jno. S. APPLETON, Gen. D. CAMPBELL, Benj. GOODHUE, W. F. LINDSAY.

Memphis Pharm. Asc.—C. B. GUILBERT, Samuel MORGAN, Henry WALL.

Cincinnati College of Pharmacy—W. S. MERRELL, M. S. WAGNER, W. J. M. GORDON, A. M. CONVERSE, Dr. PARRY.

Baltimore College of Pharmacy—A. J. HOSKEY.

The report was received and adopted.

The following gentlemen were then nominated, upon motion, from which it appeared that the appointments for the past year amounted to 2107 78, and the receipts about that amount between the present and next year:

President—JOHN MEARNS, N. Y.

Vice Presidents—C. B. GUILBERT, Chelsea Hills, Philadelphia; Henry F. FLEL, Wilmington, Del.; Theodore STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer—Thomas S. HINSDALE, Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary—Wm. PROCTOR, Jr.

Corresponding Secretary—J. D. CAMPBELL, New-York.

Executive Committee—J. D. CAMPBELL, New-York; S. M. COLCORD, Boston; A. J. HOSKEY, Baltimore.

No opposition was expressed to the appointment of the gentlemen named respectively for the offices above; but on many members of the Association not being present, it was deemed necessary to defer the election of officers to the next annual meeting of the Association, which will be held in Syracuse on the 26th inst. Also, one Delegate to represent each Assembly District in Judicial Convention.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held Tuesday evening at the Lecture Room of the Church of the Pilgrims. The attendance was large, and the proceedings interesting. An Essay was read by Dr. J. T. CONKLING, subject—The Bible. An animated discussion followed, in which the audience generally participated.

K. N. Nominations.

The following are the reported nominations made for Ward officers in the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn:

Alderman—JOHN G. BOLES, Whig.
Supervisor—JOHN WILLIAMS, Whig.
Constable—C. O. BYRNE, Whig.

The Norfolk Sufferers.

A liberal collection was taken up in the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's Church, Brooklyn, last Sunday, for the relief of the Norfolk sufferers.

One business firm yesterday contributed to the same fund $50. This is all that has been contributed by Brooklyn, so far as heard from.

New Fourth Ward Brooklyn.

A petition is receiving signatures in Brooklyn for a new Fort in the Eighth Ward, to be bounded by Fifth and Sixth avenues and by Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Daring Attempt at Burglary.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning three burglars broke into the house of JAMES E. SEYMOUR, at the corner of Sackett and Hoyt streets, Brooklyn, and while two remained in the basement the third went up stairs to reconnoitre. On reaching the front room he was seized by Mr. SEYMOUR, who had been awakened by the noise made in breaking open the basement window, and a desperate struggle ensued. The burglar finally made his escape to the street, where Mr. S. collared Policeman FOLEY, and the latter who entered the house was secured by an officer of the Third District, after he had run a couple of blocks. No watch or other property was found upon the prisoner, who is known as JAMES THOMPSON. His companions, hearing the struggle going on in the house, made their escape, and they availed themselves of the opportunity.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY. Nos. 15, 16, 14, 20, 25, 29, 31, 30, 46, 55.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

By the steamer this morning, we have intelligence from Norfolk down to 12 o'clock, M., yesterday. The deaths in that city during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, were 26. On Tuesday morning but few new cases or deaths were reported.

At Portsmouth there were 26 deaths on Monday, and 28 during the 24 hours ending at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The panic was increasing. Among the dead were Rev. VERNON HARRISON, United States Chaplain, and daughter, and Rev. JAMES CHEESMAN, of the Episcopal Church. Rev. JOHN DEVLIN, Roman Catholic, had relapsed. Out of a party of eleven physicians and nurses, who went down on the boat on the 20th of August, six are now dead. The wife of Rev. Mr. SMITH is dead. Dr. DENBRANNE, of Washington, was very ill.

The Howard Association have declined sending the children to Baltimore, although every preparation had been made for them.

Several families had removed to Camp Falls.

RELIEF FROM PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The Relief Committee of this city sent this afternoon, to Norfolk, a check of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars for the relief of the sufferers there.

RELIEF FROM BALTIMORE.

Every boat which leaves here for the infected districts is partially freighted with not only the comforts and necessaries of life, but with medicines and all the little delicacies so comforting and soothing to the sick. Even little boys and girls, stimulated to acts of benevolence by the example of their parents, are commencing the good work in earnest, and depositing here all comfortable articles of clothing at the City Hall to be forwarded to the

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

Charges for the Worse in Panama—The State Legislature—Committee Know-Nothing—Panama—Peculiar Mode of Voting—Passengers—Position—Mode of Voting—Incoming Aboard Steamer—Departing—Interesting Abuse Question—Panama Railroad Co.—Decision—The Canal Kimpby—The Steamer Commodore—Steamer Opened &c.

[Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

PANAMA, [N. G.] Friday, Aug. 31, 1855.

Your correspondent rewarded this Isthmian "city" on his return from Lima, ten days ago, only long for the appearance of the vessels for either California or New-York. Panama is not the Panama of 1850 and 1851. Then the California travel afforded a large business here in every department, numerous transportation agents, hotels, lodgings, baggage smashers, gamblers and cheats. The completion of the Panama Railroad—which enables passengers to and from California to pass through the place without delay—has changed all this, and the grass grows in the streets and the Fonda seems to be deserted by hotel keepers. Hotels which formerly rented their premises from thirty to forty thousand dollars per year, now are deemed in full value at one-tenth that amount. Stores which have poured up, or straggled themselves up to more prosperous localities, and the city looks to me more like a deserted graveyard than Panama of old. It is quite clear that the Railroad has not yet materially benefited the Isthmus, but rather the reverse. There are some hopeful men who anticipate better times soon, through the establishment of a Mexican line of steamers to Australia, which could reasonably expect to make the prompt connection at this point which our California friends require.

The Panama streets have improved within the last four years, so that now we actually are furnished glimpses to our sleeping eyes, and once in a while the public are entertained with some other vegetable than dried plantain. The smoked hams, too, seem a little less displayed to every traveler now than in the days of 1850. Notwithstanding all these evidences of advancement, Panama will probably be compelled to reduce the number of her hotels, ere long, to a unit, as arrangements are now making between the railroad and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by which California passengers will be furnished their Isthmian meals at the Company's Restaurant, and without additional charge. The new arrangements also contemplate a change of the day of sailing of the mail steamers from San Francisco, with a view to a still more prompt connection of the Atlantic and Pacific lines at Panama and Aspinwall.

The Legislative Assembly of the new State of Panama is now in session here. Among its members are several gentlemen of decided ability, and its deliberations are marked by an example of dignity and decorum which the Congress of the United States might emulate to its advantage and honor of the country. Like all such bodies, it contains some specimens of verdancy, whose occasional efforts vary the dull monotony of legislative business. One of these provoked both the humor and the pity of his colleagues, the other day, by arguing that if foreign-born residents of the Isthmus were admitted to political rights there, they would soon enact laws in a language which the natives could not understand, and reduce the latter, ere long, to the same condition which has been imposed upon the Indians of North America! The illustrious member is suspected of Know-Nothingism.

The mode of voting in this body is peculiar. When a question is put upon which no division is asked, instead of responding "aye" or "no," the voter raises his right foot, straightens out his leg, and energetically kicks the floor. The National Greys couldn't step with greater precision or more unanimity than marks these muscular demonstrations of the voting power.

Quite a stir has been created here recently, in consequence of the imposition, by the Legislative Assembly of Panama, of a tonnage duty on shipping, at the rate of 50 cents per ton on steamers, and 40 cents per ton on sailing vessels. Panama and Aspinwall, you know, were made free ports some time since,—the Isthmenians desiring in all possible ways to facilitate the commerce *and travel by this route, from which they expected to* derive material benefit. The Province of Panama, nevertheless, undertook to impose a tax upon passengers debarking from this port, and did collect the tax for some time. This was finally resisted, and declared illegal, because in the Republic of New-Granada and not in the Province resided the power to tax commerce. The failure of the passenger tax has left the Isthmus almost entirely without revenue, from which to support itself, or to maintain the peace and good order necessary to the protection of travelers.

Now that the Congress of New-Granada has erected the four Isthmus provinces into a separate State, the latter, by its Legislature, has established the system of tonnage dues alluded to above—the law to go into effect on the 1st of October, with regard to all vessels except such as come around Cape Horn, and on the 1st January next with respect to the latter. There is some prospect of a collision with the State Government, growing out of the collection of this tax. Col. WARD, the American Consul here, and the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, seemed determined to resist it as illegal. JUSTO AROSEMENA, the Executive of the new State, on the other hand, is an educated gentleman, a skillful lawyer, and a resolute, determined man—one who is quite certain to exhaust all the means at his disposal to enforce the law. As the State is weak, and possesses but little military or police force, it is probable the parties refusing to pay the tax will be imprisoned; while in the case of Consuls who advise resistance, a recommendation to the Government at Bogota for the revocation of their *exequatura* will probably be heeded.

Those who oppose the levying of this tax upon American shipping seem to anticipate the interference of the United States Government in their behalf. In this I fear they will be disappointed. The law establishing the State of Panama delegates to its Assembly power to tax *all objects* not taxed by the General Government, save Government property. There certainly can be nothing in the fact that the Government of New-Granada had heretofore made this a free port to invalidate the right of the State to levy a tonnage, or even a passenger tax. If this is not true, then the United States may expect reclamations by foreign merchants whenever our Congress chooses to modify a tariff under which such merchants have imported goods into our markets. At the most, any inducements to American trade and travel on the Isthmus held out by New-Granada, can amount only to a private contract between certain of our citizens and a foreign Government; and the Administration at Washington, in the GARAY case, and in others less noted, have emphatically declared that the Government cannot become the guarantors of such private contracts. Any United States naval commander who endeavors to enforce the contrary doctrine by aiding resistance to the tax in question, may expect therefore to find his action disavowed at home.

But really I cannot believe that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will endeavor to evade the tax when the case is presented to the consideration of its officers in New-York. It is hardly to be expected that Panama shall furnish them a place to do business, together with laws and protection, without the Company's contributing anything towards the support of the Government. It is the transportation companies who do the greatest part of the business now done on the Isthmus: surely they should bear a proportion of the burdens of taxation.

The steamer *Golden Gate* is just in from San Francisco, and her passengers will cross to-day in time to sail from Aspinwall this evening. Your correspondent purposes to return by way of Havana, and hopes to reach New-York within a few days after the publication of this.

Accounts received here from Col. KINNEY represent his Central American enterprise to promise remarkably well. He is said to have purchased another immense tract of land in the Mosquito country; and there are whisperings that the treatment he received from his own Government has inclined him to listen with some favor to propositions made him by certain Britons to aid in establishing British pretensions in that quarter. While I do not believe the gallant Colonel will yield to these overtures, I am satisfied from the language of Englishmen here who are likely to be in the secret, that the parties making them are very sanguine of success.

Col. J. W. FABENS was here a few days ago, and left in the last English packet for Greytown, where he will join Col. KINNEY. There is also here quite a party of Americans, who will also leave for KINNEY's "camp" ere long, under command of Capt. WARD. Friend WHITE and the Nicaragua Transit Company are likely to have cause of repentance, ere many months, of their persecutions of the Colonel and his enterprise.

By the way, when leaving Callao a Spanish officer, I noticed lying on her harbor the famous steamer formerly Walker's—a humiliating souvenir of the most shameful page in the history of the United States in preventing the rights of American citizens from foreign aggression. This vessel, it will be remembered, was stolen from her Amazon owner at Acapulco, Mexico, by the local authorities there, and sold to an agent of Gen. PAREDES, whose revolutionary projects were then rife.

Subsequently she was sold to the Government of Peru, whose orders she was transformed into a war steamer, in which capacity she is now employed. It is rather curious that both privately and as an American citizen she was protected by the agents of a Peruvian Government, while to this day the unfortunate has been confined in the cells, and the American Consul, who was herself the prime mover of this determined resistance in the outrage, is still without the least redress. What wonder that foreign Governments so often repeat their outrages upon the rights and interests of American citizens, when they see before them in a foreign port, such tangible evidences of the immunity from punishment which they may expect from the vexatious or profitable military service that a despot draws from those under the Government whose flag they pirate and plunder.

S.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Mexican Steamers—Arrest of Pio Pinar—Suspicions Discovery of Human Bones.

[Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

HAVANA, Friday, Aug. 31, 1855.

The Mexican war steamer *Iturbide*, Commander FRANCISCO CANAL, left port yesterday morning to return to Vera Cruz. The Mexican war steamer *Santa Anna* remains at her anchorage waiting remittances to pay for repairs.

The celebrated Pio Diaz, whose history in connection with slave transactions was partially shadowed forth in your columns 12th or 13th April, 1854, in letter of "Gossler," April 7, '55, with all of his male relatives therein named, have been arrested by order of the Captain-General, and are at present residing at the Queen's Royal Tacon Prison. The cause is stated to be that a large quantity of human bones had been discovered upon one of the places of DIAZ, which could not be accounted for, as the rites of sepulchre had not been provided for them. Suspicion intimates that they be the remains of crews of slavers that have been disposed of by murder after their work of kidnapping was accomplished, in order to avoid exposure to the authorities. The pious Pio, however, asserts that they are the bones of negroes deceased of cholera in such quantity that there were no means for interment during the panic. He expects to obtain his freedom shortly, which possibly may be, with ample means at his command to purchase testimony of *justice*. The *Ostinella* arrived at 1 o'clock P. M., and is to leave at 5 P. M. for New-Orleans. You will, probably, have published this session of Congress the papers which will verify many of the facts given to the world through your columns in the beginning of last year.

GREAT TIMES IN CHICAGO.

One of the Founders of the Know-Nothing Order on Trial for Highforaicadultery.

Serving God, Mammon, and Capt. Bradley, all at once.

The Chicago Times Admitted in Evidence by the Sons of Temperance, to prove the Character of a Brother in the Order.

A Reporter in a Queer Place—Rich and Ridiculous Developments—Morality of Chicago, etc.

From the Chicago Daily Times, Sept. 8.

For some time past rumors have been rife in certain circles of this city, of a quarrel "brewing" among the Sons of Temperance. Said rumors pointed with some particularity to a couple of noted leaders in the Order, who were likewise two of the original founders of Know-Nothingism in Chicago, to wit: Brother B. D. MORSE and Brother B. L. JENNINGS, the Immolated. Being well posted up in the secrets of the K. N.'s, as well of those of the Temperance brotherhood, these rumors of course came to our ears. The matter appeared in the light of a personal quarrel between Brother JENNINGS and Brother MORSE—the latter having *"immolated" the former "on the altar of" the Order*, by bringing and sustaining against him certain charges of drinking poor whiskey, contrary to the rules and regulations of the Order made and provided in that regard, in retaliation of which, the immolated brother preferred charges of a more serious character against Brother MORSE, accusing him of no less important conduct than frequenting houses of ill-fame, consorting with abandoned females, and making himself a notorious bawd. The charges were preferred several months ago. In the mean time, Brother JENNINGS and his friends have been busy, collecting evidence to sustain them. *In this connection appears the secret of* Brother JENNINGS' desire to appear as prosecutor against Brother MORSE, in an investigation before the city police, instead of, as would, if right be vindicated, be with somewhat unceremoniously denied the privilege of so doing.

Such was the state of the case at the time of the trial referred to, which was reported in the several daily papers. The testimony in that case coming to the ears of the Committee of Investigation, they at once resolved to bring Brother MORSE "over the coals," with the amiable determination to either broil, fry, roast or stew him "to a turn." They appointed Thursday night last as the time of the trial, and a room in the cock-loft of a building on the west side as the place. Of course, the inquisition was secret, but understanding "the row" a reporter for THE TIMES succeeded in gaining admission, of WHICH HE DID NOT.

After the evening had become so dark that persons could not be easily distinguished in the streets, he proceeded, as directed by one of "the Order," to a place previously designated, in the west division of the City. After waiting there a short time, a signal was given to "move on." A guide suddenly made his appearance, and entered what appeared to be a grocery store, though nothing in the "wet grocery" line was in sight. They walked to the farther end of the grocery, where the guide opened a door, which led, apparently, into the open air, but all was quite dark. It might have been the pavement of a sidewalk upon which they walked two or three steps, but in the darkness no object could be distinguished. The guide opened another door, seemingly, to a passage leading back in the direction of that they had just quitted, but which soon brought them to the foot of a flight of stairs. The passage was very narrow and the darkness perfectly opaque, but the guide began to ascend, and the reporter followed. Arrived at the head of the stairs, the guide turned an abrupt corner into another passage leading, apparently, in an opposite direction from that they had just come. This was, if anything, darker and narrower than the other, but soon came to an end, and turning short about, they were at the foot of another flight of stairs. They groped upward to the top, and again turned abruptly into a narrow pitch-dark passage. It was by this time impossible for the reporter to tell which way they were going, or which way they had come—he had only a confused idea of dark passages, narrow stairs, crooks, turns, corners and sharp angles. The air was thick and stifling, and impregnated with a certain peculiar, but undefinable odor, which had a sort of bewildering effect on the senses. At one time he fancied the smell was that of brimstone, but being used to *that*, (having once occupied the position of 'devil,') he didn't much mind it. After traversing passages, and ascending stairs, and describing angles, and wondering where the guide was leading us to, (which wonder would have been considerably less if they had been going down instead of up—the regions of Satan being generally understood to lie in the former direction) for some time longer, they entered what seemed to be a large room, but still a perfect dungeon. The guide groped the way to a bench, upon which the reporter sat down, and waited to see what would be next.

THE HALL OF THE NO-NOTHING.

But to *see*, in such a place, was a physical impossibility. It was as dark as Erebus—if old Pluto himself had been there he could not have seen a hand before him. At length, however, a taper was seen approaching from a distance. A man appeared with a match, lighted the gas, and the dungeon was suddenly filled with light.

The room was about sixty feet in length and twenty or twenty-five feet in width. At either end was a raised platform, upon which stood a sort of tablet, or altar, a wooden settee, and two or three chairs. Suspended above these, at one end of the room, was a dingy-looking American ensign, of very small dimensions—suggestive of the narrow, contracted souls of those who were wont to assemble there beneath it. In the center of the room stood a third tablet, supported by a neat pedestal, upon which rested the Word of God; and on either side of this, against the walls, two other tablets supported each a crowd. Around the room were arranged chairs, settees, and three or four rubber, upon one of which a pitcher and numerous glasses, such as people commonly drink water and brandy out of, were standing.

THE CHARGE AGAINST BROTHER MORSE.

Brother WARNER appeared as the accuser. He rose and charged Brother MORSE with having violated section 4 of article 9, of the by laws of Garden City Division, No. 422, S. of T.; with being guilty of conduct unbecoming a good member of society, which renders him an unworthy member of other Orders, etc.

Brother MORSE said he was not ready under the present organization of the Committee. Brother BOOSE took a note of the objections of Brother MORSE, which were overruled, and the trial proceeded.

THE TREACHERY OF POSITION FOR A VIRTUOUS HUSBAND.

Brother CYRUS BOOSE was called to the witness stand. He said that on or about the first of August last, he started from his office for home, between 5 and 6 o'clock at night; on Randolph-street, but far from the corner of Wells, there was an auction store, at which he stopped for a few minutes; as I came out, I observed a man in a stairway a few rods from the door. He turned his face toward me, and I saw it was Brother MORSE, standing in a rather singular position. His left arm was around a lady's waist. I passed on, and while on my way homeward I was joined by two gentlemen, one of whom, after getting on looking over my shoulder, asked me "What the devil I was looking at?" Replied I was looking to see what that old MORSE was about with that woman in the stairway. The other man of the party then made a remark. I will give it to you in writing, and then will speak it if the Committee deem it proper to be spoken here. The man who made it was a politician: I know where his office is; can procure the name. (The remark, or statement, whatever it was, was then reduced to writing, and given to the brother accuser, who, after reading it, handed it to Brother MORSE. After examining it about five minutes, he said he had no objections to having the Committee hear it, but it was his evidence, one way or the other. The accuser proceeded to show by it the character of the witness. WHEN Brother MORSE was with. Brother MORSE objected to its production as evidence, and went on to make a speech on the subject of what would be admissible as evidence in a Court of Justice. Objection overruled, and the matter admitted in writing.)

BROTHER MORSE "DON'T GO HOME TILL MORNING."

Mrs. Dr. GREGORY called.—I live at No. 166 Desplaines-street; the house in rear of mine was occupied (as Winner of women) of bad character; I have seen Mr. MORSE go into that house out of it frequently when it was so occupied; he passed through my door-yard in going so in; I formerly saw him passing through my yard, but he never paid any attention to it, and kept visiting the house in that way; he went through the next day after I told him he must not; he went into that house on different times of day and at night; on one occasion I saw him come out just at daylight in the morning; I can never forget it; it was endangering my reputation, as it appeared as if he came out of my house; I live there with my own boys; I have not known him to threaten my children, but on one occasion he shook his stick at them. [Here Brother MORSE indulged in a laugh. "Scream. That's good evidence; there will be more shaking of sticks before we get through."]

BROTHER MORSE VISITS "THE SANDS," AND BECOMES A "HUSBAND."

Rev. D. B. NICHOLS, called.—Am city missionary; my occupation calls me frequently to the Sands and elsewhere among low as well as all other people; in distributing tracts on the Sands, I usually go down Indiana-street, and pass south through Sand-street; in going over this route one day I saw Brother MORSE with his jewelry box, standing at the door of one of the worst houses in that neighborhood; he saw me, but I suppose thought I did not see him; and he started off. I followed to accost him, for the purpose of what I would state then when I spoke to him in regard to his visiting such places, he gave me an excuse that he had accounts outstanding which he went to collect; have heard him often speaks of as a nuisance to society—such is the opinion among courts, judges, police, and people generally so far as I know; I felt it due to our self-respect that a committee should be appointed to investigate the charges against him.

A NEWSPAPER AS THE WITNESS STAND.

The brother accuser proposed to offer in evidence the testimony taken in the case before Judge BUCKNER, as printed in the Chicago Times. Brother MORSE objected to the admissibility of such evidence, as not being regularly the Chicago Times. He did not read the *Times*, but was a subscriber to the Chicago *Tribune*, and read it every morning before breakfast. It gave him a good appetite. The brother prosecutor said he proposed to have the testimony as printed read, and he would then call witnesses to prove its truth. It was admitted, and Brother BOOSE read the report in the *Times* of Sept. 5. Mr. and Mrs. WHITEHOUSE, and the reporter who took down the testimony referred to were then called to prove the accuracy of the report. Mr. and Mrs. W. said they thought it was as near word for word as any body could get it, and the reporter, being but one witness, of course could not presume to contradict the testimony of two.

SPEECH OF THE ACCUSER.

The brother accuser inquired if Brother MORSE desired an adjournment for the purpose of preparing his defence before the Committee sent their report to the Division.

Brother MORSE said he did not intend to bring any witnesses here, but should do so before the Division. He was acting advisedly—he know just what he was about.

The brother accuser then rose and summed up in a speech to the Committee. Brother MORSE, he said, is charged with violating section 4, article 9, of our by-laws, which provides that if any person shall be guilty of felony, fraud or any other thing rendering him unworthy, &c. The particular offence made out was disreputable and unworthy practices. He may plead business calling him there. But, said the brother accuser, such *business* was disreputable, and he believed it to be *illegal*. In his view it was illegal to receive the illegal gains of persons in exchange for wares, merchandise, &c. But Brother MORSE visits such places on the Sabbath, when vending his wares is illegal any way. He alluded briefly to the testimony of two or three witnesses, and sat down.

SPEECH OF BROTHER MORSE.

Brother MORSE said: Mr. President, there are one or two positions in life which are certainly unpleasant for one to occupy. One of those is the position in which I now stand before you. I am accused of certain practices derogatory to my character, and they have brought in evidence the most singular jargon I ever heard of. The evidence of Brother BOOSE is singular. He says he saw [nothing wrong with somebody in a certain way, but he doesn't know why. Now, I will stand by the *countenance of truth*—and if I fail I will fall by that. The facts of it are these. I was standing by the auction store looking into a show case, when a female came up. I recognized her as one I had sold some goods to, and I asked where she lived. She said it was none of my business. She then stepped into the entry. I walked by the entry, and I did not see any male or person in female garb with her. I supposed it to be female, by the entry. I then passed on my way and encountered a friend, and we went home. The statements of the brother accuser in relation to my conduct in this matter, as far as they relate to me, are false. I had no dinner, and I don't know any thing else.

[illegible] SERVICE.

Capt. BRADLEY called.—I am a member of the police force, and in the employ of the Government as such. Coming to the city of Chicago, Brother WHITE, the policeman, he said the brother was mistaken in knowing so much about the police matters of Chicago. He (Brother MORSE) knew some things about the police which Brother WHITE didn't. He was in the confidence of Captain BRADLEY and the Mayor. [Here Brother MORSE was interrupted by Brother BOOSE. Brother B. said in reference to that matter, he would say that he had consulted Captain BRADLEY, specially to ascertain the facts about it, and Captain BRADLEY had informed him that Brother MORSE had no connection with the police department, in either public or secret service, and never had had any; nor had he ever been paid a farthing for any service pertaining to the police.) Here's, he said Brother MORSE. I have a paper in my pocket containing a description in Capt. BRADLEY's own handwriting, of a person who came to me to find, and in exchange of the time I visited nine houses of ill-fame in one day. [Brother MORSE here produced the paper, which was found to be as he stated.] Further, I can show you on my cash-book entries of money which Captain BRADLEY has paid me for such services. [Brother MORSE here produced his cash-book, and exhibited an entry made on the 20th of June last, of $7 25 cash received from Captain BRADLEY on account of secret police services.] Captain BRADLEY, continued Brother MORSE, is a man who *don't let* everybody into his secrets; he does his own business in his own way.

Brother MORSE spoke for about an hour, explaining away all the statements in the testimony against him on the ground of collecting his pay for jewelry which he had sold to the girls. According to his story, he must have done an immense business on credit, and reposed almost unlimited confidence in the honesty of wantons.

THE ENVIOUS JENNINGS.

BRETHREN, (said Brother MORSE in conclusion,) it is well known to you where these charges against me originated. It is well known to you that Brother JENNINGS and myself have been at sword's points ever since he deported from the path, wherein he was once our leader and guide. Like Satan in his fallen state, Brother JENNINGS seeks to destroy the fame in which he can no longer reign, and there are strikes insidiously at the fair name and fame of his rival who outstripped him. Brethren, envy is at the bottom of all of it—envy with envenomed tongue, commending a poisoned chalice to your lips, which quaffed, shall harden your hearts against me. But, brethren, as I said before, I appeal to the touchstone of truth; upon that I rely—by that will I stand or fall.

Brother MORSE sat down. He had evidently touched a sympathetic chord in the breasts of some of the brethren, who looked seriously at the spots in the carpet. The brother accuser again rose, and replied to the eloquent speech of Brother MORSE. We cannot report what he said, but at its conclusion, the Committee determined to report a resolution for the expulsion of Brother MORSE from the Order.

Thus, Brother MORSE is in a fair way to be "immolated." As "misery loves company," he and Brother JENNINGS will be likely to make up their old quarrel and become friends after the kind of "Damon" and "Pythias." "So mote it be."

Chase on Know-Nothingism.

The *Ohio State Journal* publishes the following original letter of Mr. CHASE, in which he denies having any connection with the Order:

(Private.) XENIA, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter has remained long unanswered, but I have been all the time in motion. I now take moments when I ought to be asleep.

I appreciate highly the courteous and liberal course of Mr. RUSSEL, and have directed my nephew to address him a note to that effect.

As to the Know-Nothing organization, it is well known and understood that I am not a member of the Order, and all my influence will be directed against injustice and oppression in every form. I accord fully to all whatever rights I claim myself.

To me, however, it seems evident that since the split at Philadelphia, the Order in the Free States is decidedly more and more liberal towards our immigrant fellow-citizens. I desire to promote the tendency, and indulge strong hopes that the Order itself will soon so liberalize its platform as to leave in it nothing of which the foreign born, really attached to our institutions, can complain. Such I am assured by prominent members of the Order, will actually be the case. Mr. FORD, for example, positively avows that he is ready to allow to all foreigners, who are in heart Americans, every privilege of American citizens. He does not consider that it is necessary for a foreigner to become in heart an American, and deems his contention, as I understand him, of the present naturalization term of five years.

I say this to do justice to the gentlemen on the ticket. So far as I know, none of them are proscriptionists or bigots; while all of them would oppose any attempt to subvert or injure American institutions by ecclesiastical power or alien combination. For myself I have no fear of such attempts, and believe that the vast majority of the immigrant population would resist such attempts as promptly and energetically as the most American of the Americans.

Hence I am happy in believing that there is no longer any danger to foreign born citizens from the American organization. The only actual danger is from the Pro-Slavery wing of it. Utter who oppose the oppression of slavery in good faith, cannot long entertain different views of any question.

This letter will be sufficient to show my own spirit and my hopes in respect to others. I have no objection to your showing it to Mr. RUSSEL, or to publishing such use of it as his discretion will approve, only reserving that it be not published as mine, as I would prefer to avoid any unnecessary appearance in the newspapers. I do not hesitate, however, to avow all the views contained in communications with all who seek to know my views. Yours faithfully,

S. P. CHASE.

HOMER GOODWIN, Esq., Sandusky City, Ohio.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Trial of James Gillen for the Murder of Hugh Donnelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Sept. 12.

Before Hon. Recorder Scott.

Yesterday, in this Court, after some unimportant business, James Gillen was put to the bar, charged with the murder of Hugh Donnelly, on the 26th of May last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the front of the premises No. 80 Mulberry-street.

The District Attorney, in opening the case, explained the difference between murder and manslaughter. He then proceeded to give a history of the case. There was a rather turbulent fellow in Gillen's neighborhood, in May last, and the wood and other rubbish belonging thereto was considered to be the property of anybody who would carry it away. Gillen had conveyed some wood to the sidewalk in front of his dwelling, but while he returned for more, the deceased, Donnelly, and some other persons, removed two of those bundles, as it seemed, for a joke. The difficulty grew out of this, and after some angry words, a scuffle ensued, in which Donnelly was stabbed. It would be for the jury to determine from the evidence whether the prisoner inflicted the wound.

The prisoner was ably defended by Ex-Recorder Talmadge.

The District Attorney then read the deposition of Dr. Thomas C. Finnell, who made the *post-mortem* examination of deceased. It was as follows:

Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., being sworn, says: I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased, at the Sixth Ward Station-house, and found a wound on the left side of the chest four inches below the nipple, and three inches to the left; it penetrated upward and between the sixth and seventh ribs, and entered the left side of the heart; the left cavity contained about three pints of blood; the effusion in the chest was the immediate cause of death.

T. C. FINNELL, M. D., No. 39 Grand-street.

Taken before me, May 27, 1855.

WM. O'DONNELL, Coroner.

Patrick Morgan was the first witness examined. He said: I lived at No. 89 Mulberry-street when this affair happened; I live now out of the City; I am a silver-smith by trade; I worked for Mr. Gilbert, in Liberty-place; I know the prisoner by sight; I know Hugh Donnelly; I saw him at the Station-house, after he was dead; I saw part of the occurrence which led to his death; I was coming towards Mulberry-street; I met with Donnelly, McCarthy, and Neville and Gillen; Donnelly and Gillen had some words; I met them in Walker-street, going towards Broadway; it was near 3 o'clock in the afternoon; I heard them talking about some old wood; I heard Gillen say to Donnelly that he would rip his guts if he did not bring back the wood.

By a Juror—They seemed to be well acquainted with each other.

Direct examination resumed—Gillen stood straight before Donnelly; Donnelly seemed to be going to strike him; they were close together; Donnelly had nothing in his hands; Gillen had a knife; it appeared to be a fish knife; he had the knife partly in his pocket; *the party then broke up and I left them; I waited right* ahead and went home; I remained in the house about ten minutes; I then came out and sat on the stoop; I saw Gillen and Donnelly arguing; they were on one side and I was on the other side; there were about half a dozen persons present; I knew some of them; I saw Donnelly and Gillen scuffling; I saw Donnelly get up; Gillen had a knife in his hand which he threw away when Donnelly got up; Donnelly ran a short distance, when he fell; he died on the spot where he fell; I saw them all the time; I ran across and saw the knife where it was thrown; there was blood on it; the scuffle began before I got on the stoop; the noise brought me out; Donnelly had nothing in his hand; the scuffle lasted five minutes; some woman tried to interfere and part them; I don't know who the woman was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talmadge—Gillen resided at No. 90 Mulberry-street; I did not see him sawing wood that day; I think I saw wood in front of the door; I first saw him in Walker-street; Donnelly, Neville and McCarthy were with him; they were not conversing in a friendly manner; Donnelly was blind in one eye; Gillen said he would rip his blind guts out; I was standing close by them at the time; they separated then, and Gillen went to his house, which was about a third of a block off; I suppose he threatened Donnelly, and not McCarthy or Neville; Donnelly made a motion as if to strike him; I am positive I saw a knife in Gillen's hand; I don't know the length of the handle; I did not see him draw the knife out of his pocket; the handle projected from his pocket; it projected a very little; I only saw the end of the handle; I do not know that the knife was open; I did not see the blade of the knife at that time; I could not judge what kind of a knife it was; I am certain it was a knife; when Gillen put his hand in his pocket, Donnelly raised his hand to strike him; he did not strike him, because he was separated.

By the Court—McCarthy and Neville interposed to separate them; Gillen then went towards Mulberry-street, and the others went towards Baxter-street.

Cross-examination resumed—I saw Donnelly in Mulberry-street, opposite Gillen's house, about a quarter of an hour afterwards; McCarthy and Neville were there also, but I don't know whether they came in company; they were then fighting in front of Gillen's door; I did not see McCarthy or Neville strike any blows; I saw Donnelly strike Gillen; I could not see which struck first; I saw both of them down on the side-walk; they were both clenched; I saw Donnelly strike Gillen several times; I saw Gillen strike Donnelly; I saw Donnelly get up, run across the street, and fall; I did not see Gillen after he got up till Officer Sweeney was taking him away; I saw a knife in Gillen's hand when he got up; it looked like a fish-knife; the blade was as long as my finger; he threw it down on the side-walk; there were a number of people standing about; I don't know how many; there were more than a dozen.

By the District Attorney—I was not more acquainted with Donnelly than with Gillen; I was not more a friend to one than to the other.

By Mr. Talmadge—I was not in the habit of going much about with them.

By a Juror—I saw blood on the knife which Gillen threw away.

By Mr. Talmadge—I saw the blood on the knife as he threw it away; I did not examine it afterwards; he threw it about eight feet.

Thomas McCarthy, examined by the District Attorney—I live at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth; I was with Donnelly at the time he was killed; I was with Donnelly, Neville and some other boys; we took some of the wood which belonged to Gillen, and I took it; it was old wood; Neville took some, and I took some; Gillen's wife came after the wood; we would not let her have it; we told her we wanted to have some fun with Gillen; Donnelly, Neville and I started down Mulberry-street, and then down Walker-street; Gillen met us and said to Donnelly, "You blind son of a b—h, if you don't let my wood alone I'll cut your guts out;" Donnelly ran over to him and said, "Jimmy Gillen, you have drawn a knife on several of the boys around Mulberry-street, and if you draw a knife on me, I'll knock the Irish head off your shoulders." I and Neville then took them apart, and I and Donnelly went away; presently I left him, and don't know what became of him; the old building where the wood was taken from was between Hester and Walker streets; Donnelly had no weapon in his hand; I saw a penknife in Gillen's hand; he transferred it from his breast pocket to his trousers pocket; he did so when he made the threat that he would cut Donnelly's guts out; we were going towards the old building, because some people had been killed there, by part of the building falling down; I afterwards saw Donnelly, Gillen, Neville and some others arguing at Gillen's door in Mulberry-street; I saw Donnelly go towards Gillen; they clenched, and I saw Neville's eye bleeding; I took him and went down to my house with him; I came back and met a man named Wheeler, who told me Donnelly was dead; I did not see Neville struck, but I understand he was struck with a brick by a woman.

The Court here took a recess of one hour.

After the recess, on the Recorder entering the Court, the first witness called was

John McCuckin, who said: I am harbenger to Owen Healy, at No. 88 Mulberry-street; I saw the occurrence; I was standing at the door about 3 o'clock; the man that occupied the basement brought a load of old wood from the building and dumped it on the side-walk; Gillen at the same time brought four old beams, which he laid down; he asked me to watch the beams; he went away, and some young men came and took away some of the wood belonging to the man in the basement; McCarthy was one; McCarthy again came and took one of Gillen's beams and concealed it up the alley-way adjoining; Donnelly then came and took away a beam, and concealed it up the same alley-way; Gillen's wife then came out and asked who had taken the wood; somebody answered her, and prevented me from answering her; Gillen then came and asked Neville what had become of the wood; I thought they were going to fight; Gillen then came back and commenced making preparations for sawing the wood; while he was doing so, Donnelly and Neville came up and commenced talking to Gillen; Donnelly then began to quarrel, and attempted to fight Gillen, but Gillen's wife prevented them; Gillen's wife called Donnelly a d—d thief, which irritated him a great deal, and he asked to get at Gillen again, but was prevented; Gillen kept quarreling in the meantime; Mrs. Gillen also called Neville a thief, and asked him why he did not work as her husband did; Neville threw off his coat, and said he could lick Gillen or any Irishman in the block; Donnelly then jumped up, took off his coat and made a spring at Gillen; they clenched and struggled into the alley-way adjoining the store; they reappeared still struggling and fighting; they fell down; my attention was then drawn to Neville, who had a piece three feet long, which seems to have come out of the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

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The Kansas Governor.

According to the Telegraphic report, President Pierce acted with his usual sagacity in selecting a new Governor for Kansas. He profited by his experience in Reeder's case. He got a man this time who runs no risk of becoming the bowie-knife fraternity in suspense as to the course he will adopt. He does not wait till he can look into the condition of affairs before forming his resolution. He goes there with his mind made up. He informed the citizens of Westport, on his arrival, that he was sorry to see that some of the inhabitants would refuse to obey the laws of the above Legislature. *He* regarded that body as clothed with legitimate power to make laws for the Territory! He came there with that belief. Without an hour's consultation or inquiry,—asking for no evidence, and seeking no facts,—he proclaimed his conviction that were fraudulently imposed upon Kansas by armed intervention *from Missouri* were the rightful law-makers for the Territory!

The reason of his determination so to regard them was given in the sequel of his remarks. He was in favor of *Slavery*. Of course, then, he will sanction any steps necessary to ensure that result. He is in this only following in the footsteps of all who labor for the accomplishment of the same end.

Bischet—High Prices.

RACHEL played again last night to a fair house and with her usual success. There is but one voice as to the perfection of her art. Even those who complain most loudly of the heavy, unattractive style of the plays in which her greatest triumphs have been achieved, concede the predominant skill and finished excellence of her performances. It is true that an educated taste is requisite to the full appreciation of her acting,—which is purely artificial—though it is *art* carried to perfection; and upon this fact probably her manager bases his determination not to lower his prices. He says he cannot afford to throw open his doors to those "*whose means do not allow them to spend a comparatively high sum for a pure intellectual pleasure.*" A better acquaintance with our people will probably show him that his covert sneer at the lovers of art who are not rich, is undeserved. Artistic cultivation with us is not confined to the wealthy;—indeed it is in that class that we should look *for* it last of all. Where you will find *one* rich man so educated as to appreciate RACHEL'S acting, you will find *twenty* who are not rich. Mlle. RISTORI gratifies the one, at the expense of the twenty. Any manager mistakes this country who looks to *a class* for the patronage of any art. In Europe it is different. There all great artists are supported by a class. The Aristocracy of England endowed JENNY LIND. The Emperor of Russia raised diamonds on RACHEL. GRISI sang only to the privileged few. Here we have no class distinctions on which such experiments can be made. Our cultivated people as a general thing are not rich. Nor have we any class possessed of superfluous wealth, and anxious to lavish it on some fancy. But this we all have the reasonable means of gratifying a sensible intellectual enjoyment. We do not know that RACHEL will find in America any noble admirer who will give her a necklace worth 30,000 dollars;—but we have a million of people who can afford to go, each with a dollar in his hand, to see her performances, who can understand them, and from the tribute of whose praise malignity can draw no scandal.

It is the artistic cry in Europe just now, that the United States can neither support nor appreciate art. This arises from the fact that several operatic *troupes* have failed, that JULLIENS and GRISI failed, comparatively, and now the idea is in danger of being confirmed by the failure of RACHEL. Italian opera is addressed to a class here; it has always failed, and always will fail, unless, as in London and Paris, men can be found with more money than wit, who will consent to make good the losses on each season to the tune of $50,000 or so.

JULLIEN failed. He made a fortune in London by giving concerts on the grandest scale, admission *twenty-five cents*, while the prices to the theatres there were a dollar to a dollar and a half. He came over here and gave concerts, admission from one to two dollars, when the admission to theatres is only *fifty cents*. He failed; not from want of music, but from want of common sense. He would not stoop to pick up twenty-five cents in America. He must have a dollar offered him between the finger and thumb of a white kid glove.

GRISI and MARIO came; they brought the same system to bear, and the same failure attended the whole transaction.

About a year ago the herald of Mlle. RISTORI appeared in this country,—not to spoil information of our usages, but to lay the foundation of our desires, and push right through all our habits. The genius of Mlle. RISTORI was to smooth all difficulties; it was to repair all faults. We must confess, the wild nonsense laid out for the lady cannot but operate against her success as to the course she will follow throughout the United States will throw ground-bait for dollars. *And it was only the deep respect felt by anticipation for the lady herself*, that redeemed the speculation from public derision.

Her prominent talent has sustained her thus far,—in spite of bad management and bad advice. She may continue to have fair houses for some time to come. But whatever degree of success she may thus achieve, would be more than doubled by a more judicious course.

A New Phase of the War.

Austria has evidently overdone her part. The well-known object of all her manœuvring was to insure to herself the control over the Danubian Principalities, the possession of which may indeed be said to be a question of existence with her. It was for this that, at the suggestion of France, she concluded with the Porte *that Convention of the 14th of June*, in consequence of which she occupied the Principalities, placing herself as a barrier between Russia and the Ottoman Empire. In offering that bait to FRANCIS JOSEPH, the French Emperor, no doubt, calculated that its acceptance would place Austria in such a hostile attitude towards Russia, as to make a reconciliation between them impossible. For the Principalities are for Russia, not only the keys to the Ottoman Empire, but also to all the Eastern Territories of the Austrian monarchy; so that their possession is as indispensable for the success of the Russian projects upon Constantinople, as it is indispensable for the safety of Austria to possess them herself. It was, therefore, more than likely that if Austria could be prevailed upon to accept the dangerous present, she would, by the mere force of the position it entailed upon her, become riveted to the interests of the Allies and driven into war with Russia.

There was, indeed, a time when Austria seems to have shared that impression herself, and when the two Eastern Powers were on the point of giving free vent to the deep jealousy and hatred by which they are animated against each other. Indeed, the very conclusion of that Convention with Turkey of the 14th of June, is of itself a sure indication that Austria was prepared to accept the alternative of war, if the Principalities could not be wrested from the clutches of her rival by any other means. Those who see in the Austrian occupation of that important strategical *position nothing but a device for covering* the Russian retreat, forget that Austria undertook the engagement of procuring, if necessary by war, the evacuation of the Principalities, at a time when Silistria was still besieged and expected to fall; nor do they take into account the angry expression of feeling on the part of Russia in the note of the 26th of August, by which she indignantly rejected the proposition of treating on the basis of the Four Points; upbraiding Austria, and accusing her of ingratitude for having joined the Western Powers in exacting such terms from her. Nay, when after the unsuccessful attempt of Inkermann, Russia finally declared that she would submit to conditions, which barely three months before she had considered incompatible with her honor, Austria merely replied by concluding with the Western Powers the treaty of the 2d of December.

But now the disasters of the Allies before Sebastopol, which in the terrified imagination of the impressible multitude almost seemed like a repetition of NAPOLEON'S Russian campaign, naturally cooled down the warlike proclivities of Austria. It seemed evident, that if the Allies continued to make war in this manner, the brunt of the battle, if she actually engaged in it, must fall upon herself. But why should she engage in it? The Allies were as fully occupied by Russia as Russia was by the Allies. Neither of the two parties had it in its power to force Austria from her position of neutrality, or to disturb her in the possession of those much coveted provinces. Neither of them would care to have her for an enemy—neither of them therefore would attack her. Since neither of them would or could do her any harm, why should not she live in peace and brotherly harmony with both? When, therefore, conferences were actually opened on the basis of the Four Points, the efforts of Austria were exclusively directed upon insuring to herself the continued supremacy in the Principalities and on the Danube. With regard to the rest she felt neutral. But, since Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. DROUYN DE LHUYS seemed neither to understand nor to care about the merits of the Danubian question, it was essential that the Russian Plenipotentiary, who might easily have raised difficulties on the two first points, should be propitiated by the promise of Austria's good services for the settlement of the last two.

At the Conference matters had so shaped that Austria and Russia had divided the four points between them. GORTSCHAKOFF agreed to leave to Austria the advantage in the Principalities, if Austria would assist Russia in maintaining her own supremacy in the Black Sea. The Principalities consequently were insured to Austria by the terms of the settlement relating to the first point, by which not only Moldavia and Wallachia, but also Servia, were placed under the joint *guarantee* of the Four Powers. It is unnecessary to observe, that England and France, from their distance, would have been obliged to charge Austria with the welcome office of acting as their representative. To be sure, by such an agreement a vast scope was still left to Russian intrigue. But, at all events, the three provinces were now, by treaty, as open to Austrian interference, as two of them had formerly been to that of Russia.

When the English and French Plenipotentiaries found that Austria would not assist in enforcing any conditions, excepting such as Russia was willing to submit to, they were still so much impressed with the importance of the Austrian Alliance, that finally they pledged themselves to support at their Cabinets Count BUOL'S famous proposals on the principle of counterpoise. The English Cabinet seems to have been at a loss what to do *for five wretched days*, when on the 9th of May a telegraphic dispatch from Paris communicated to them the French Emperor's resolution, to reject the Austrian proposals.

It is acting up to the contingencies implied in that resolution, that Louis NAPOLEON is now going to place himself at the head of an army, which is to carry on the war on the Danube, while Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S speech in Parliament on the affairs of Rome, the comments of the English papers on the mad freaks of King BOMBA, and the anxious admonitions of Austria, calling that amiable gentleman to order, are so many symptoms of an impending Muratist move in Italy. This leaves Austria no alternative but of either joining the Western Allies, or of allowing the *Danubian Principalities, with Bessarabia, to* be erected into an independent state under a French dynasty, while Naples would have a *Murat, and Rome and Tuscany, by* some arrangement or the other, be placed under the surveillance of England and France. As to the third alternative, viz., of Austria joining Russia, it is out of the question, because it would force the Western Powers against their will into a war of nationalities, which could not result but in the entire dissolution of the Austrian Empire. Under these circumstances it can hardly be doubted that Austria will find herself prevailed upon to proffer spontaneously her active cooperation in the war against Russia, and that she will be glad if her offer is not now rejected as too late; or if Louis NAPOLEON, after having once laid out his scheme of action, will not pay her in her own coin, by playing fast and loose with her, until he has accomplished his own designs. The resolution of the French Emperor to take himself the command of the Danubian army of invasion, is a sure indication that operations *will* no longer be paralyzed by the want of a definite object; and that object being defined, we must expect to see Russia ultimately humbled under the combined resources of England and France, the unswerving perseverance of that strange man, who has assumed the lead of both those nations, and the probable cooperation of Austria.

The Courtesies of Crowned Heads.

The English papers by the last steamer are filled with glowing accounts of the festivities in Paris occasioned by the Queen's visit to the French Emperor, the rarity of a visit from an English monarch in France being a sufficient cause for unwonted rejoicings—VICTORIA being the first crowned British monarch who has visited Paris during the last four hundred years. But the Queen's visit is not to France, nor to the French—it is paid personally to the Emperor, and all the attentions bestowed are of an official and State character. In these friendly days, visits among crowned heads are becoming very common; but our own political head can never have an official visitor, as he stands apart from all the rest of the rulers of the nations—a monarch by himself, like Melchisedeck. Our President has no equals; there is not a potentate in the Old World who could call him brother. When any distinguished stranger visits our shores, he comes as a guest of the people and not of the President. The first guest of the nation was the good LAFAYETTE, and, in fact, he was the sole guest whom the nation has invited and welcomed. KOSSUTH was not less the guest of the people, though he had not the honor of being welcomed by Congress. If LOUIS NAPOLEON had remained true to his oath, and continued President of the Republic of France, he would have been the equal of our President, and they might have exchanged fraternal courtesies and visited each other. The only opportunity our President can have to entertain a brother President, is in case the President of Chili or Peru, or some of the other South American nations, should choose to indulge in an excursion to the North. Of deposed and fugitive Presidents we have had a great number among us; but an ex-President is no more than another man, though Queen VICTORIA has shown a degree of politeness to Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. VAN BUREN, on the score of their former positions, which their own countrymen have never exhibited. The divinity that doth hedge in a President evaporates the moment he steps out of office. The 4th of March is fatal to all official greatness in Washington.

The Queen's visit to France is of no political significance—it is merely an incident in her life, and is of not much more consequence than the visit of one of her own subjects to Paris. It is but a few years since she paid a visit to LOUIS PHILIPPE, at his chateau of Eu, and not long since the Emperor of Russia was her guest in Windsor Castle. A year hence, and France and England may resume their old and natural antagonism, and be hurling defiance at each other. If LOUIS NAPOLEON broke faith with France, he is not likely to keep it with England any longer than he may find it for his interest.

Barnum in Trouble—What's in the Wind?

We have received a very long letter signed "FRANK GREENWOOD, No. 20 Wall-street," on the subject of BARNUM'S magnificent scheme of offering very high premiums for the handsomest ladies in America. As we have not the pleasure of Mr. GREENWOOD'S acquaintance, and are not informed as to his opportunities of being well informed on this subject, we must decline publishing his epistle. If, as he states, he has facts in his possession showing that BARNUM has matters arranged so that he himself will take all the highest prizes, we presume he can put them before the public in such a form as to command general confidence. We cannot consent, however, to publish such an averment on the unsupported declaration of a person whom we never saw, and who may be merely seeking to revenge some private grief by such a statement.

First Catch the Fish.

A correspondent writes to us urging that the French and English nations the importance "of holding the Crimean peninsula, and peopling it with emigrants from both nations." It is pretty clear that a great many from both nations are already *settled* there, but we doubt whether their fate would entice others to follow very rapidly. Our correspondent's advice will be worth considering after the Allies shall have *taken the* Crimea. Just now, it would be premature; and if we should publish the article, it might look like a very bad jest.

Mrs. GLASS'S receipt, which recommends *catching* the fish as a preliminary to cooking it, is very good, and applies to more cases than she intended it for.

Signs of Distress.

The New-Orleans *Delta* has been a prominent organ in Louisiana, of KNOW-Nothingism and GREENER LAW. Soon after the Philadelphia Convention, one of its *corps* wrote to its Editor from this City, as follows:

"ST. NICHOLAS, New-York, 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I send you an article which was written in consequence of a conciliation with some prominent politicians here, and some *friends of* LAW. I think it is the very idea. KNOW-Nothingism is feared here. ULLMANN *admits it has been sacrificed*, and the only *chance is to bring out Young America against* PIERCE—AGAINST FOREIGNERS HAVING TOO MUCH "SAY" but for religious liberty, Cuba, and against Free-Soil, without any compromise.

Please read this over carefully, and if you approve, I will follow it up. Yours truly,

J. P. HEISS, Esq."

This looks as if these gentlemen considered the game nearly played out.

Project of a Musical Festival.

A preliminary meeting of persons favorable to the organization of *Musical Festivals* in this City, was held at the Broadway House, yesterday. Mr. U. C. HILL was called to the Chair; Mr. WM. B. TAYLOR was Secretary.

Mr. HILL stated the objects. It was proposed that the continental plan of festival gatherings be adopted here, with suitable modifications; that the performances take place at stated intervals—annually, biennially or triennially—to continue for three or four days—the number of performers to consist of 1,000 or 1,500.

The idea appeared to be received with favor, until, in an unhappy moment, somebody suggested the bill of expense. The meeting (*immediately* collapsed. Money was too potent for Art. It was only by dint of diligent talking for a season that gentlemen were again brought to a realizing sense of the beauty of the project.

Mr. HALE and Mr. AIKMAN offered sundry resolutions and amendments to resolutions, till finally it was agreed that a Committee be appointed to confer with musical societies, and to request the attendance of members at a public meeting to be called in behalf of the project.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen the Committee:—Messrs. Jas. F. Hall, J. H. Aikman, E. M. Carington, Lovell Mason, A. C. Hill.

Farewell Concert of Mlle. Vestvali.

Niblo's Saloon was almost full last night, in spite of the tremendous heat and the many new and powerful attractions which took place at the different theatres. We expected nothing else for this fair and popular singer, who contributed by her artistic exertions and her great personal attractions as much to the success of the last season at the Academy of Music.

The programme of the concert was very good, and claimed in most of its pieces the attention of the artists. Mlle. VESTVALI sang the grand Rondo and the so-called "Rival Duet," from ROSSINI'S "Semiramide," (the latter with Signor BENEDETTI,) very well—better than we have heard anything from her before—with greater fluency and expression. The beautiful recitatives of VACCAI'S "Romeo" were performed by her in an artistic manner; also the Duets with Signor CERESIO, from ROSSINI'S "Tancredi," and the effective song of the German composer, PROCH, called "The Wanderer's Lament," with accompaniment for the cornopean. We need only say that all these pieces were very warmly received by the audience, and that the fair performer found the most cordial and enthusiastic reception.

The other singers were Signor BENEDETTI, who is actually one of our most popular concert singers; Mr. GARDNER, a new English tenor, who rendered creditably BALFE'S air, "Dear maid, while thou art sleeping;" Signor CERESIO, a tenor from the Italian opera in Paris, who made his first appearance in this country, produced a real hit with the popular "Donna e mobile." Signor CERESIO has a good *tenor robusto* and seems to be an excellent musician.

Mr. SCHREIBER performed a grand fantasia from MEYERBEER'S "Huguenots" with his usual masterly skill, and Mr. WILLIAM MASON, the talented American pianist, played two pieces of his own and the "Carrice Heroique," by KONTSKI, with that brilliant touch and powerful execution for which he is justly famous. His waltz, "Toujours," is a genial conception, full of fine artistic merit and a high testimonial of his abilities as a composer.

The Concert was conducted by Mr. WILLIAM DRESEL in a very creditable and musician-like manner.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This pet establishment of cultivated New-York opened its welcome portals last evening. In a very short time every seat in the house was crowded with eager, seething beings. It was no slight compliment to the manager that on such a night, when the heat was really insufferable, so many of his patrons rallied to the first call of the season. But in truth one is glad of the opportunity of going to a theatre so admirably conducted as this. Whatever may be on the bills, there is sure to be sufficient to gratify an audience and please the critic.

The season opened auspiciously, with a new comedy in five acts, by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, called the "Game of Love." Several artistes, new to these boards, were introduced in the cast, and together with the old favorites of the establishment, received a hearty welcome from the audience. Prominent among the new comers we may name Mrs. VERNON, Mr. H. PLACIDE, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND and Mr. HENRY HALL.

A brief friend should edit the productions of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. They possess the not unusual fault of lengthiness, and would on most occasions be improved by judicious pruning. Industry and ability (what is there that JOHN BROUGHAM can't do?) are so strongly combined in the person of this dramatist that they lead naturally to largeness. While we mean over the dissonances of the exploded five act form of Comedy, we are conscious that if custom permitted it, Mr. BROUGHAM could just as well go on for ten acts. But at the same time we exclaim to ourselves how much better he would be if he never allowed himself to exceed three. The four hours consumed in witnessing the "Game of Love" provoke these remarks, although we are trifling with precious time in making them.

The plot of the comedy is what is generally called "far fetched." It possesses, however, one vital recommendation. It can be explained in few words. The heroine, *Miss Alice Delorme*, (Mrs. HOEY,) an heiress in her own right, has been jilted by a lover who certainly ought to be punished on for his want of taste. He marries somebody, and communicates a fragment of the bridal cake to a friend, who suggests it to *Alice*. The latter is incensed at her lover's perfidy, and determines on showing her indifference by marrying at once the first man she meets. The happy man is *Paul Weldon*, a young gentleman who has seen better days, and who is glad enough at this period of the play, to earn a shilling in any honest way. *Alice* proposes to him,—that is to say,—offers him wealth, position, and—a situation as a husband. The conditions are, that he shall follow at her heels like a spaniel dog; and at night retire to his own kennel, until again summoned. After a struggle with his pride, *Paul* consents. Until the end of the fourth act we have him in the character of an elegant Sunday, doing everything that his wife bids him with admirable tact and gentleness, and receiving in return the scorn and insults of his better seven-eighths. But *Paul* has a spirit of his own, and feels keenly the degradation he is undergoing. He seeks a lawyer, and persuades him to send summons the claims that exist so surely, admitting, however, that he loves *Alice* devotedly. The service reaches the latter, and now like a charm as her unsympathizer. She begins to admire *Paul*. In the fifth act all the parties are assembled at the house of the lawyer, with the avowed object of compromising a divorce. The lawyer reads a document in which they express their sincere disgust of each other. The language is very strong, and they both protest vehemently that they do not feel disgust with each other. In an

[illegible] way the lawyer and his friends withdraw, or allow the principals an opportunity of taking a farewell. The opportunity is improved; a reconciliation [illegible] and the curtain falls on the united people by falling into each other's arms.

The conception has a relish of intrigue in it, dashed with a strong flavor of Irish humor. Ted Murphy, a newly-arrived gem of the Emerald Isle, astonishes his persons relations by making a descent on them while they are indulging in the elegant follies of a *bal masque*. Mr. BROUGHAM, who sustained this character, consisted in winning the applause of the house. Mrs. BROUGHAM, as the sister of this worthy, new Mrs. *Ex Morfe*, would have been much better if she had not tried so very hard to be vulgar. Mr. PLACIDE, as Professor, the lawyer referred to, will find it necessary to modulate his voice to the limited area of this house. With the exception of greatness, (which applied also to Mr. BROUGHAM,) his performance was feminent. *Miss Phebe Tuggle* succeeds in capturing this worthy imp of the law, and all the humor of the capture was capitally rendered by Mrs. VERNON.

Beautiful Mrs. HOEY assumed the character of the heroine with great ability, albeit a little too accurate and repellant. A little more ice and not quite so much fire would be an improvement, we thought. Perhaps the weather made us think so. Mr. LAWTON, in an ungrateful part, did all that could be done for it, in a gentlemanly, easy manner. The other characters were well cast.

The Comedy was successful, but is a defective comedy nevertheless. Too much importance is given to the relative element of the plot. The heroine remains vicious too long. After securing her husband for four acts, her sentimentality in the fifth is unnecessary. The *n*, again, the husband does nothing; says nothing, to win her affections. Why should she, a spoiled woman, fall in love with a man who has proved himself to be nothing better than a dandified donkey? The dialogue of the play is not written in Mr. BROUGHAM'S usually happy vein, but would be sufficient if it were shorter. Indeed, as we have before remarked, the play is altogether too long and would be greatly improved by curtailment. Some of the old jokes might also be omitted.

The "Game of Love," however, was successful, and was announced for repetition until much applause.

Burton's Theatre.

TOM TAYLOR'S comedy, in three acts, called "Still Waters Run Deep" was played here last night, for the first time, by Mr. BURTON'S Company. It had already been produced (as we stated yesterday) at BARNUM'S Museum. Mr. BURTON has, in this case, made a great flourish about a second hand commodity, and used the words "new and original" quite unnecessarily.

The plot is as follows: *Mr. Mildmay*, a Lancashire gentleman, who is supposed to be a quiet, unassuming, inoffensive man, and a perfect noodle, is living in retirement at Brompton with his wife, his father-in-law, a *Mr. Potter*, and his wife's aunt, a *Mrs. Stonhold*. *Mrs. Stonhold* introduces to the family a Captain *Hawksley*, who is the chairman of Dubbin Galvanic Company, and moreover a great pound. He manages, however, to dispose of a thousand pounds worth of his shares to Mr. Potter, and is endeavors to draw *Mildmay* into the same purchase. At this juncture *Mildmay* has some business that calls him to Manchester. *Hawksley* hearing of this proposes to *Mrs. Mildmay* to grant him a midnight interview. It will prove so great difficulty as he has removed the bolt from the conservatory window and obtained a duplicate key of the garden gate. She consents. *Mrs. Stonhold*, who has overheard the proposition, meets him instead. He defies her and commands her not to tell *Mildmay*. If she does he will produce some letters he has received from her in a love affair with himself. *Mildmay* having perceived a letter, in consequence of which his journey to Manchester is dispensed with, returns, conceals himself behind a curtain, and overhears the conversation. *Mildmay* now changes from a quiet, unassuming man as one of a stern, unflinching character, whose will is law. On the following morning he visits the Captain, and causes him (by means of a bill he holds, which has been forged by *Hawksley*,) to give up the letters which he holds, and refund the money he has received from *Mr. Potter*. *Hawksley* obtains the bill and burns it. All evidence of his crime, as he imagines, being destroyed, he challenges *Mildmay* to fight a duel. *Mildmay* accepts, and causes one loaded and one unloaded pistol to be placed on a stool, and proposes that they should choose their weapons blindfolded. *Hawksley* having a strong objection to peril his life to such a slender chance of escape declines, consequently the challenge is void as *Mildmay* being the challenged party, had the choice of weapons and the manner of fighting. *Hawksley* is finally handed over to the police, on account of another bill which he has forged, held by *Mildmay*. Mr. BURTON'S *Mildmay* was a careful, effective piece of acting. Mr. JORDAN, as the scheming *Captain*, looked and acted the part admirably. At the close of the piece Mr. BURTON was called, and announced the piece for repetition. There was a good attendance.

CITY POLITICS.

UNION OF AMERICAN ORDERS—O. U. A.'s, U. I.'s, AND E. N.'s.

About two months ago a meeting was held at the corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street, which resulted in a call being made by Judge CAMPBELL, THOS. R. WHEMBY, SAMUEL HALL and others, calling upon all American Societies in the City "professing National principles," to send one delegate to a Convention to devise a plan for producing a "unity of action among the various American Orders in this City, on one American Ticket this Fall. About 110 delegates met at No. 197 Bowery, and organized by the election of E. FERGUSON, of the Twenty-second Ward, as President; F. C. WAGNER, of the Seventeenth Ward, as Vice-President, and Dr. SAMUEL HALL, of the Eighth Ward, as Secretary. The meeting was to produce "union and harmony," but it was evident from the commencement that there was a "great game" to be played, both parties being determined to carry their points or break up the Convention.

The contest commenced on the election for President. F. C. WAGNER was the O. U. A. candidate, and E. FERGUSON was the "boys" candidate. FERGUSON was elected. After several adjournments, the "Committee on a Plan" reported in favor of standing by the principles and candidates of the American party. The report was unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned to meet last evening, when, in consequence of the small numbers present, the Convention again adjourned, to meet on next Tuesday night. It is understood that, with one or two exceptions, the candidates of the American party will be endorsed.

Republicans.

The Eleventh Ward Freesoil Republican Club had a meeting last night. Rather a spicy debate took place. Mr. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK charged Mr. LEWIS H. WATTS, Secretary of the Central Republican Committee, and a member of a Freesoil Club in the Eleventh Ward, with being a double-dyed, nigger-stealing Silver Grey Whig, and President of the Eleventh Ward K. N. Council. The proceedings of the Central Republican Committee were denounced.

Brooks and Hughes.

A meeting of the friends of Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS was held last evening at Historic Hall (Twelfth Ward.) The attendance was quite numerous. A series of resolutions was passed approving of Mr. B.'s course in the Legislature, and his controversy on the Church Property question with Archbishop HUGHES. They also call upon the friends of Protestantism to rally to his support. Addresses were made. PETER RADLEY presided. Addresses were made by Mr. BANKS and others.

Escape of a Prisoner Charged with Burglary.

Yesterday, as Officer R. E. KNAPP, attached to the Court of Sessions, was conveying several prisoners from the Court to the Tombs, one of them, named MCFALL, charged with burglary, slipped his handcuffs and ran off. The officer immediately pursued him. The fellow darted up an alley-way, entered a house, ascended to the roof, got out by the cornice, clambered over several roofs, descended by another cornice, gained the street and escaped. No blame whatever is attached to Mr. KNAPP, who is known as a skillful and careful officer. He has been for a long time almost daily entrusted with the removal of prisoners, and this is the first mishap of the kind that has occurred to him. The rogue can scarcely fail to be recaptured.

This is the second escape this young man has succeeded in effecting by means of his agile movements. When arrested before, on the same charge, he got off by jumping through a window on to a roof 15 feet below. This is certainly an unfortunate circumstance for Officer KNAPP, against whom a complaint is pending before the Police Commissioners, for an alleged attempt to influence the prosecutor of CURTIS, one of the gang.

☞ We hear reports that the Grand Jury have indicted a Police Justice of the City for intoxication upon the Bench. The name we do not give. The rumor comes straight.

☞ The Blind Institution Committee (Consolidation) have adjourned after their usual report until.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. J. A. BENDER ... Over 20 ... The wonderful cure of Fever and Ague ... has attracted the attention of all ... Dr. B. has been ... for Fevers, Chronic ... Diseases, &c. ... JAMES B. CHESTON, M. D., Chemist, No. 6 SOUTH BROOKLYN, N. Y. Sept. 1, 1855.

DR. J. A. BENDER ... DEAR SIR: ... AGUE AND FEVER CURE, OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA ... GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 335 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLEMENTSON & CO., WELLS & CO., W. S. DUNHAM; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. MAYES, and Druggists generally.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR.

This world renowned and invaluable Toilet Article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers for only 25 cents per bottle. Proprietor's Depot 308 Broadway.

BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, PUBLISHERS, MANUFACTURERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, SPECULATORS, and others, will find the card of another, classified under the head of BILLS OF EXCHANGE, C. EFFORD'S, does not now exist.

WILLCOX'S PATENT BALANCE-STEAM VALVE, but this "world renowned" Safety can now be obtained of E. C. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, No. 74 Beekman-st., New-York. N. B.—No Model, Drawing or Patent Office fee required. Sole Agents of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and purchasers are always welcome, as we supply.

The best Powder and Rocket Proof Locks.

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TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 282 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 97 Broadway, have just opened, and now in stock, a large and splendid lot of rich Brussels Carpets, at 87c. per yard. Other Carpets equally low. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 97 Broadway.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "NEW LIFE-TREES ON CONSUMPTION," &c., &c., &c., has removed to ... where he will be found ... to ... for the speedy cure of ... Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, or ... Office hours ... Dr. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person ... Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, or otherwise, in anyway connected with the ... shall be told from his office or other residence.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS, LIQUOR MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—A large and fresh supply of the best quality of refined Cognac Oil just received; also genuine and pure essential oils, for sale by the gallon or pint, obtained by following my directions. A few also for sale at Cincinnati by Messrs. Gano and Co., Corey Bros., Proprietors of Gano and Co.'s Oil Works, Cincinnati, Ohio, and sold in original packages by Dr. L. FRICKINGER, No. 56 Maiden-lane.

"'Tis but a moment's work—look!—
The cork is drawn and you behold
A head, in just five minutes old,
Charged to the brim black from mere water.

SUCH IS THE EFFECT OF CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-COLORING DYE, made, sold and applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

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BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and ease any ... Factory in the world. The most delicate tint, ... and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S ... vis Cream for preserving and ... the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED PANAMAS SILK ... wholesale, ... by the ... KELLY & PEASLEE, No. 291 Broadway, have just received per late arrivals ... of the above goods; and are now prepared to offer ... and ... styles, at very low prices. Also, a ... other ... to purchasers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway.

BENHAM'S HEATED TERM AGAIN!—BENHAM'S Rotary Hearth!—For those in an abstinence at the great ... for the World's Fair, Medallion ... Premium ... HIRAM ANDREWS, Jr., No. 49 Beekman-st., N. Y. ... Grates, Tuscan Open Fronts, Low Down ... Grates, Coppers, &c. &c. to be put ... per yard.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE, with Bolts and Powder Proof Locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. HALL'S HERRING & CO., Nos. 189, 191 and 193 Water-st., New-York.

THE GENUIN DERBY HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, just introduced, is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish far excells all other Hats. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gem of the season. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—JUST RECEIVED, FROM auction, 76 inch Cashmere Long Shawls, price ... 76 inch Cashmere Long Shawls, ... at $25 and $30. The same ... usually sold at $40 ... R. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 80 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Indelible—the ... of the ... the only ... true to Nature, without ... to the hair or skin, and ... to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Sold ... at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

THE LADIES FOR THE SHADY SIDE.—BOOT ... Fall Styles of ... for the ... ladies in the front of ... have in an ... the fact that the Shady Side of ... is the best one to ... and ... to No. 310 Broadway, ... Palace-st., and No. ... Astor House.

KID GLOVES AT 25 CENTS PER PAIR.—JUST RECEIVED, per late arrivals, ... which we will sell at 25 cents per pair, worth 38. R. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 80 Broadway.

RICH SILKS AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.—R. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 80 Broadway, have just opened ... 2 cases of Rich Plaid and Striped Silks, at 25 cents per yard, ... Rich Plaids and Striped Silks at 37½, worth 50.

AUCTION BARGAINS!—WHITE, GOLD BAND and Gilt Tea Sets, just bought, are ... sale ... Also, ... Fancy ... Flowers, Shawls, &c. ... No. 141 Broadway, near Dey-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the only manufacturer in the United States of the ... Salamander Safes, ... Patent No. 200 Broadway, near Dey-st.

GOLT & WHITELEY, NO. 291 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st., have now ... of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gum Elastics, &c., &c., suitable for the season, which they will make to order in the most ... manner. Our prices will be found ... than our competitors.

H. T. LOVETT'S PATENT ... IMPROVED ... hole ... and ... Call at No. ... and ... Broadway, ... and ... head of ... LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT ... ENGLAND & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st., New-York.

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FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY.

J. RADLEY & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, in Wall-st, in one lot, the entire property known as the "Fort Hamilton Hotel," consisting of the hotel and premises, with the furniture, fixtures, &c., and the lease of the ground on which the same stands, for the unexpired term of 17 years, from May 1, 1855. The hotel is well known as a first-class house, and is now doing a large business. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to
J. W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., or to
J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

WM. M. WEBB, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I.—PUBLIC SALE.—On THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 M., at the Store of the late JAMES HAROLD, deceased, in the village of FLUSHING, L. I., I will sell at auction, by order of the Executors of the last will and testament of the said JAMES HAROLD, deceased, the whole of the real estate belonging to the said deceased, viz.:

First Parcel.—The very valuable mill, water power, land, and dwelling thereon, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Lawrence.

Second Parcel.—The large dwelling house and out buildings, and garden, adjoining the said mill.

Third Parcel.—A lot of ground 100 feet front on the road, and 200 feet in depth, on which is erected a store and dwelling, a part of which has a frontage of about 50 feet.

Fourth Parcel.—A lot of ground 100 feet front on the road, and 200 feet in depth.

FOR SALE.—A lot adjoining, same size.

Ninth Parcel.—Containing about 1½ acres, with dwelling house, barn, &c., thereon erected.

Seventh Parcel.—A lot on the road, and mill pond, containing about one acre.

Eighth Parcel.—Fronting on the road and mill pond, and a part of the mill site, containing about ½ acre with a boathouse thereon.

Ninth Parcel.—The farm, containing about 60 acres, of which about 35 are woodland, and two good houses attached. It has 10 rods on the road and mill pond, of about 160 feet. Also, A piece of land, situate on West Broadway, containing 21 acres.

Terms and conditions made known on the day of sale.

ALSO, ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the entire stock, farming utensils, furniture, &c., of said estate.

JAMES HAROLD, Executor.
GLEN COVE, Aug. 21, 1855.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH and PHILIP M. THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date on the 7th day of August, 1855, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 27th day of September, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d Avs., in the City of New-York, and described as the number (346) on a map on file in the Register's Office, in the City and County of New-York, entitled "Map showing the sale of several estates in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and John D. Dill, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, March, 1851," and that said premises are further described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 55th-st. distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th st. with the southerly line of the 2d-av., thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d av. 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts., thence northeasterly and parallel with 55th-st. 25 feet, thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th-st., thence north easterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st. 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1855.

JOHN O'NEIL, Sheriff.
R. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned to Sept. 14, 1855, at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1855.

JOHN O'NEIL, Sheriff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That on the 20th day of September, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, there will be sold, under the direction of the subscriber, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, one thousand and forty Shares of the Capital Stock of the RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY.

This Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 7, 1851, "for the purpose of working the granite quarries on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond," with a capital stock of $200,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

The Company own about 100 acres of land in the town of Westfield, County of Richmond, including very valuable granite quarries, and are favorably located with a railroad from side-water, and, also, a right of way for constructing a road or railway from the quarry to the wharf or dock commonly called "Reads' Dock," and a right to use the wharf for the benefit and convenience of the Company, with the privilege of enlarging the wharf or dock if necessary for the use of the Company.

A good roadway has been laid from the quarry to the dock. The property is very advantageously located for favorable working; is in excellent order, as well as being accessible by water at all seasons of the year.

For further information, inquire of the subscriber, No. 327 Broadway.

A. J. VANDERPOOL, Assignee.
NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 24, 1855.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$11,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. bonds.
$2,000 Bridgeport Water Company 7 per Cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Williamsburg and Flushing Railroad 7 per Cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad 7 per Cent. Convertible Bonds of 1871.....$1,000 each.
$2,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Mad River and Lake Erie R. R. 1st Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds.
22 Lots of Land in the New-York Bay Cemetery. The lots are from 700 to 750 inclusive.
25 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
10 shares Peoples' Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
10 shares Dime Insurance Company.....$25 each.
64 shares Allentown Coal Company of Allegheny County.....$50 each.
200 shares of Stock of the Manufacturers Coal Company, Limited, of Scranton, Pa., at $5 per cent. this day and till 12 o'clock before the sale, to-morrow.

The above Bonds will be sold free of interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser, with the exception of the State Bonds.

Next Regular Sale on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MILLER.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the sale room, No. 113 Nassau-st., assignee's sale of expert cabinet furniture, being the rest in stock of a first-class New-York cabinet maker, removed for convenience of sale. The whole will positively be sold without reserve, by order of the assignee. The trade and purchasers generally are particularly invited. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises, by experienced packers. Catalogues issued early on morning of sale. The stock will embrace elaborately carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, covered in costly brocade, brocatelle and plush; carved tables, etageres, &c., to match. A large variety of superior made rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, in suites. Several enameled chamber suites a-la, easy chairs, spring seat parlor do., hair cloth do., hair mattresses, fine English Wilton and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, chairs, glass, superb gold and white dinner set, Paris clocks and ornaments. Sale will commence in lots.

Also at 12 o'clock, on the premises—the dwelling house, in a fireproof style, three stories and attic, in perfect order; lot 25 feet by half the block; house 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements. Terms liberal and made known at the time of sale.

W. CHESEBROUGH & CO., Auctioneers.

WHOLE STORE AND DWELLING AND FIXTURES, No. 80 BOWERY, on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, consisting of mahogany, chromatic, pianos, sofas, inlaid marble-top centre, plate glass mirrors, counters, bins, glass showcases, settees, desks, &c., in lots to suit trade. Advantageous purchases may be made before the above date. Terms cash.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRRORS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at HOUGHTON & MILLER'S, at salerooms No. 113 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture and housekeeping articles of every description. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Every facility tendered to purchasers for storage and shipping.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, MACKEREL, OLIVE OIL, TEA, &c.—THIS DAY, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 97 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, pork, beef, herring, salmon, soap, starch, prunes, fig, raisins, knives, forks, scissors, saws, planes, hammers, chisels, files, nails, tacks, coats, pants, collars, &c.

HENRY H. LEDEN, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEDEN & CO.—THIS DAY, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock, in front of the salerooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., two new and splendid light wagons, of the best style and workmanship. Sale positive.

CINCINNATI.—NEWTON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and received SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY at their Stock Rooms, No. 3 Wall-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Bonds and Stocks of Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock, at the Warerooms, No. 678 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., by order of the Sheriff, under the Chattel Mortgage, the entire stock, fixtures, &c., of Mr. Wm. Hall, jr., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, covered in brocatelle, hair cloth, reps and damask; elegant rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, in suites; fine Brussels, Wilton, Venetian and ingrain carpets; rosewood piano-fortes, by Nunns & Clark, Stodart, Gilbert and others; mirrors, oil cloths, &c. Also, a lot of medium class furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FINE IMPORTED LIQUORS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 o'clock, at 96 Maiden-la., in lots to suit, a large assortment of fine brandies, wines, &c., &c., being the balance of the stock of one of our largest dealers declining business, consisting of fine Otard, Dupuy & Co. Martell's and other cognacs, in cases, and other choice brands of brandy; Duff Gordon, Amontillado and other sherries to be sold brown; London Dock and other Ports; fine Medoc, Moun & Co's; Heidsieck, Jacquesson et Fils and L. Roederer's Champagnes. Must be sold all in one day. The sale will invite the attention of both dealers and those purchasing for private consumption, as every article is warranted to be precisely as represented, and as per sample shown at sale. Terms cash in City funds. Catalogues can be procured at the auctioneer, No. 11 Broad-st.

THOMAS B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & CO.—PUBLIC SALE, by salesroom, this DAY, at 10 o'clock, large sale of second-hand furniture, consisting of the usual housekeeping articles of a family; parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, cutlery, glass-ware, &c.; rosewood piano-forte, by Nunns & Clark, new. Also, rich parlor furniture, consisting of sofas, tête-a-têtes, arm and easy chairs, etageres, corner stands, book stands, &c., mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, secretaries, &c., silver plated ware, gas and tea sets, &c. Sale positive. For particulars see catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a fine gray horse 15½ hands high, sound and kind, and is a beautiful saddle horse. To be sold without reserve, the owner leaving no further use for him. Also, at private sale, a fine bay horse, 16 hands high, warranted sound and a perfect saddle horse. Also, a fine dapple gray mare and colt, 5 years old last Spring, and just from Kentucky, sound and kind in all harness, and a fine saddle horse. Warranted in every respect, can trot, amble, or canter under the saddle. Can be seen in front of store No. 11 Broad-st., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, of this week.

CROFT & BETHUNE, Auctioneers.

FAST HORSE FOR SALE.—At public auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 37 Cedar-st. and William-st., one very fast pacing horse, about 16¼ hands high, sound, and kind in all harness, a good saddle horse; he is 8 years old, just from Canada. The owner thinks that he can be made the fastest horse in the country. This is a chance seldom met with. To be sold without reserve.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILL POSITIVELY SELL, J. H. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 13th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 316 Pearl-st., an importation of 300 oil paintings, in gilt frames, consisting of landscapes, sea views, snowlights and winter scenes, good frame, &c., now ready for examination. Sale positive. Terms cash.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) by HOUGHTON & MILLER, at 11 o'clock pre-cisely, at the salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., 7 new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, 7 octave tops and finish, worthy the attention of the trade. Sold to pay advances. Also, stools, covers, &c.

GEORGE COPP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 127 Nassau-st., a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture and housekeeping articles of every description. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Every facility tendered to purchasers for storage and shipping.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, MACKEREL, OLIVE OIL, TEA, &c.—FRIDAY, Sept. 14, 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, pork, beef, herring, salmon, soap, starch, prunes, fig, raisins, knives, forks, scissors, saws, planes, hammers, chisels, files, nails, tacks, coats, pants, collars, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$11,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. bonds.
$2,000 Bridgeport Water Company 7 per Cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Williamsburg and Flushing Railroad 7 per Cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad 7 per Cent. Convertible Bonds of 1871.....$1,000 each.
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22 Lots of Land in the New-York Bay Cemetery. The lots are from 700 to 750 inclusive.
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JAMES HAROLD, Executor.
GLEN COVE, Aug. 21, 1855.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH and PHILIP M. THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date on the 7th day of August, 1855, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 27th day of September, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d Avs., in the City of New-York, and described as the number (346) on a map on file in the Register's Office, in the City and County of New-York, entitled "Map showing the sale of several estates in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and John D. Dill, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, March, 1851," and that said premises are further described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 55th-st. distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th st. with the southerly line of the 2d-av., thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d av. 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts., thence northeasterly and parallel with 55th-st. 25 feet, thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th-st., thence north easterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st. 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1855.

JOHN O'NEIL, Sheriff.
R. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned to Sept. 14, 1855, at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1855.

JOHN O'NEIL, Sheriff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That on the 20th day of September, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, there will be sold, under the direction of the subscriber, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, one thousand and forty Shares of the Capital Stock of the RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY.

This Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 7, 1851, "for the purpose of working the granite quarries on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond," with a capital stock of $200,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

The Company own about 100 acres of land in the town of Westfield, County of Richmond, including very valuable granite quarries, and are favorably located with a railroad from side-water, and, also, a right of way for constructing a road or railway from the quarry to the wharf or dock commonly called "Reads' Dock," and a right to use the wharf for the benefit and convenience of the Company, with the privilege of enlarging the wharf or dock if necessary for the use of the Company.

A good roadway has been laid from the quarry to the dock. The property is very advantageously located for favorable working; is in excellent order, as well as being accessible by water at all seasons of the year.

For further information, inquire of the subscriber, No. 327 Broadway.

A. J. VANDERPOOL, Assignee.
NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 24, 1855.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock

THE DIGITAL ARCHIVE